The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
9, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 108. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 7, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	,, ,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	3909	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1205	Thu. 10th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri., 11th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 10th July
† LINDULA ..	3388	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	,, 7th August
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

7th July, 1913.

161

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASH.. Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DY..ING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs: 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, Bombay.

Just Published

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Its Psychology, Structure and History.

From the first Muhammadan invasions to the Present Day.

By E. B. HAVELL,

Author of
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"The Ideals of Indian Art," etc.
With numerous Illustrations.
Rs. 26 4.

GERMANY AND THE GERMANS.

From an American Point of View.

By PRICE COLLIER,

Author of
"England and the English,"
"The West in the East," etc.
Published at 7s. 6d. net. Colonial Edition Rs. 5.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY Phone: 235?

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co. LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

"KADI"

SAVES LIFE,

AGONY AND MONEY.

AN INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF AND A POSITIVE CURE FOR

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Hay-fever, Influenza, Pleurisy and Pneumonia,

however acute, chronic, or hereditary, even where everything else has failed and your case is pronounced incurable. Re. 1-8.

DR. SUNDERLAND, M. D., writes from LONDON:—
"A six months' bedridden case of *Asthma* was relieved at once by 'KADI' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK M. A., M. D., writes:—
"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Dastoor Specific Co.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BISCUITS

of

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES

Insist on

SWALLOW & ARIELL'S

World renowned for their flavour

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent., per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1913.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 0261

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE NET PROFIT of the Credit Bank of India, Limited, for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, including the sum of Rs. 2,144-3-9 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 65,515-13-2.
0268

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Bank will be closed from 15th July to 27th July both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.
Bombay, 7th July, 1913.

N. B.—Warrants for the ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1913, will be posted to the shareholders to their registered address on and after 28th July, 1913.
0266

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEGHJI MOORJI of Bombay khoja Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenament of dwelling house standing thereon situate at Worli Middle Paikhadi in the Island and registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3640 Square Yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 320-321, 38, and 39, New Nos. 12352 and 12846 and New Survey No. 1/3069 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1548 and Street No. 549 and bounded as follow:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Betty ground of Jao Pedro Kinny on or towards the West by the ground of Antone Francis Louis on or towards the North formerly by the property of Harischandra Wishwanath but now of Cassum Mahomed Mitha and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Harischandra Wishwanath but now of Jasmao Kinny, and which said piece of land is now in the possession of the said Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1913.

BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
0267

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	6-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
16-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-26
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-32
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Ruthm Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-13	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

40 3	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
8 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
7 1	Dep	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-43
20-4	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
9-30	Dep	Kalka*	Arr.	8- 0
8-30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
3- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and cupboards, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, Imeq tapestry, blackwood mirrored wardrobe, meatsafes, teakwood cushion seats, hatstands, wall brackets, glass screens, dressing, washhand and writing tables, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the effects of Nassarwanji Manenerji Kama an Insolvent such as office tables, chairs, copying press with stand, clock, cupboard, easy chair.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Several gents bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.

Property of a European gentleman.—1 Siddeley 12 h.-p. four forward gears and reverse. Double ignition, high tension magnets and battery and coil, electric head light, gas lamp and oil lamps, stepney wheel, double glass screen, extra air inlet, side entrance, cape cart hood and side curtains, 810 by 90 tyres, in thorough going order. Has often done trip to Mahableshwar and negotiated the ghats without the slightest difficulty. A very staunch strong car always ready for work and keeps in order.

Property of another European gentleman:—1 single cylinder, 6 h.-p. Humberett motor car, 2 seated with hood lamps, etc.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st July, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas consisting of chairs, easy chairs, table, iron safe, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th July, 1913. 251

D'LAL & COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD.

High Court.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 508 of 1911.

Shivshanker Vasudeo Talpade, Minor .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade and others .....Defendants.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'Lal and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the Consent Decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1912, in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or block of buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards, be the same a little more or less, which said piece of land forms part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13954, 14015, and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371, and 1-7384, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12), and Street No. 91, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the West by Plot No. 17, formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla, and now to Dossabhai Rustomji Daruvala, on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla and now to Cawasji Jalbhai, and on or towards the South by a private road, leading to the Charni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, Solicitors, at their Office, at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 7th July, 1913. 259

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FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED—Two INSPECTORS for inspection and detection of waste of water in the Surat Municipal Water Works. Those experienced in this work to apply with testimonials stating their age, qualifications, period of service, experience present engagement and the salary they expect to start with, not later than 20th July, 1913.

By Order,
A. M. GHANDI,
Chief Officer, Surat Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat,
4th July, 1913. 0265

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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The Canara Sarswati Vilas Dramatic Amateurs will play the above sensational Tamil drama in Canarese language on the 8th inst. at RIPON THEATRE, Grant Road.

Another Triumph this Week.
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CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH
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VARIETY HALL,
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1½ Hour.] EACH SHOW [1½ Hour

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OUR STAR FILM:
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A Drama rushing from sensation to sensation.
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Never has so much excitement and interest been crowded into forty minutes as that given by this magnificent production. By the will of the late Louis Perier, a rich Banker, his vast wealth, £ 150,000, goes to the daughter of his brother Jean. He has never seen this niece, and does not even know her name or whereabouts. In these circumstances he makes it conditional that if his niece is not found within two months of the date of his death the money be to go to his housekeeper, Anna Kiquiers. The tale is a most exciting one from start to finish.

Time and Prices as usual.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north and the south-west punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0'79" Lahore 0'29" and Multan 0'32". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0'11" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0'11" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Jaipur. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0'47" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern and the extreme eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0'74" Nagpur 0'24" and Chanda 0'40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in Berar. do. do. do.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0'67", Ratnagiri 3'22", Mormugao 1'41" and Karwar 2'01". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0'30", Nizamabad 5'25" and Hyderabad 0'35". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall today. Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south-west and the north Punjab, the south-eastern and the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad. Rainfall has been fairly general also in Mysore and the eastern districts of the Madras Deccan and in the adjacent parts of the Madras Coast, but local in the south Bombay Deccan. Light isolated showers have occurred in west Rajputana and the United Provinces. Eight stations report precipitation exceeding one inch as against 3 yesterday, the heaviest fall being 5'25" at Nizamabad Conditions are becoming favourable for an increase of rain in northern India.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the Central Provinces; local rain in the United Provinces, the Deccan and Mysore; some showers in the Punjab Rajputana, Gujarat and possibly on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 5th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variat on. 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th) ..	94·3	75·0	85	..	..	..
Jask ..	94·3	85·3	79	..	..	—0·03
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th) ..	93·3	84·1	86	..	..	—0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	93·8	73·5	73	0·32	3·31	+2·45
Rawalpindi ..	93·4	67·6	71	0·73	5·07	+2·05
Lahore ..	98·9	73·2	66	0·25	2·43	—0·04
Sirsa ..	90·8	73·0	..	..	8·26	+6·08
Ambala ..	90·5	70·9	80	..	10·62	+5·30
Delhi ..	93·0	78·3	67	..	6·32	—1·77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	99·6	78·2	58	..	2·77	—1·12
Mainpuri ..	99·3	78·1	66	..	1·61	—3·12
Jhansi ..	100·6	77·5	60	0·11	1·08	—5·83
Cawnpore ..	98·6	78·5	70	..	5·96	+1·51
Allahabad ..	101·6	79·5	64	0·03	4·94	—1·79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	106·1	84·8	63	..	0·8.	+0·52
Karachi ..	88·5	82·4	83	..	0·66	—1·05
Ajmer ..	91·6	78·4	72	..	5·96	+2·40
Jaipur ..	94·7	77·1	57	..	7·04	+3·85
Kotah ..	98·6	81·6	59	..	3·41	—0·74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93·5	80·6	66	..	3·76	+1·27
Dwarka ..	88·3	82·2	71	..	1·95	—1·07
Veraval ..	85·6	80·3	81	0·05	17·56	+13·15
Rajkot ..	95·1	74·3	74	..	9·48	+3·85
Bhavnagar Para. ..	96·0	76·8	75	..	22·95	+18·35
Surat ..	89·9	77·6	85	0·47	20·80	+16·26
Ahmedabad ..	96·1	77·2	82	..	11·82	+5·74
Deesa ..	98·3	75·9	77	..	7·29	+4·54
Neemuch ..	89·9	74·0	74	..	5·98	+4·57
Indore ..	84·6	73·1	82	..	8·24	+1·08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	91·8	74·3	88	0·74	10·84	+0·38
Saugor ..	89·3	72·9	76	0·07	9·90	+0·99
Hoshangabad ..	91·1	76·9	75	..	5·31	—2·45
Khandwa ..	90·4	77·1	73	..	8·63	+2·14
Akola ..	97·2	77·5	66	..	7·01	+0·83
Amraoti ..	94·8	76·8	72	..	12·49	+4·69
Nagpur ..	87·6	73·8	85	0·24	13·06	+2·33
Chanda ..	89·5	74·0	92	0·40	10·35	+1·34
Raipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84·5	77·2	86	0·67	27·50	+4·46
Ratnagiri ..	81·8	72·4	92	3·22	28·91	—6·26
Mormugao ..	83·5	71·7	97	1·41	34·94	+0·9.
Karwar ..	84·2	72·0	95	2·01	33·22	—12·44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93·4	73·0	75	..	5·29	—0·08
Ahmednagar ..	89·1	72·0	73	..	10·40	+4·96
Poona ..	84·0	71·3	92	0·08	15·23	+9·79
Sholapur ..	94·3	74·1	81	0·03	5·24	—0·28
Bijapur ..	87·2	70·8	86	..	6·44	+2·68
Belgaum ..	80·3	64·5	94	0·30	9·68	—0·62
Aurangabad ..	90·9	72·2	83	..	7·88	+1·77
Nizamabad (Indur).	92·9	71·2	95	5·25	12·32	+6·06
Hyderabad ..	96·3	72·2	90	0·35	4·95	—0·24
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	79·8	71·3	92	2·18	39·45	—1·04
Calicut ..	77·3	74·7	93	1·72	29·16	—10·45
Cochin ..	83·7	72·7	88	0·24	25·37	—6·23
Colombo ..	84·0	78·5	82	0·59	8·58	+0·38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam.	93·3	76·2	82	..	1·05	—3·61
Bellary ..	92·0	72·8	83	..	2·63	+0·35
Cuddapah ..	99·0	72·5	87	1·21	2·54	—1·13
Madras ..	91·5	74·5	80	1·33	2·10	—0·52
Bangalore ..	77·8	65·8	95	0·61	6·24	+2·75
Coimbatore ..	83·4	68·8	89	..	1·46	—0·30
Trichinopoly ..	95·2	77·3	62	..	0·91	—0·78
Negapatam ..	98·7	78·7	73	..	0·62	—1·08

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 6.

Rainfull has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, on the West Cost, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and Deccan fairly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, east United Provinces, Kashmir, Central India, east Berar, west Central Provinces, Bombay and Deccan, and local in Bengal and the Punjab. A few falls also have occurred in west United Provinces and north west Frontier Provinces.

Taoy reports three inches; Monywa two; Lashio one and half; Gorakhpur one; Multan half; Seoni one; Pendra and Chanda two; Bombay and Ratanagiri five; Karwar four; and Nizambad one

The Bay current has again failed to produce a storm and only a slight depression is passing inland over the Orissa coast. The Arabian Sea current is active but rainfall at present is occurring chiefly in west of the peninsula.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Northeast India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 4th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Fahr	..inches	29·757
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	„	77·4
Dew Point	„	76·2
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	8·6
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	84·5
Minimum do. do. ..	„	77·7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	215
Fall of Rain	inches	0·65
Total fall during month.. ..	„	1·65
Total fall during year	„	27·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th July	„	0·04

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 60 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 5th July, 1913, was 29·905 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	7	m 1 5	27 1
		1 51	29 8
Tues.	8	m 1 54	27 0
		2 33 a	29 3
Wed.	9	2 46	26 9
		3 16	28 6
Thurs.	10	3 44	26 4
		4 1	27 7
Fri.	11	4 52	25 11
		4 50	26 8

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	f. in.
Mon.	7	m 6 58	14 11
		7 58	17 9
Tues.	8	m 7 47	15 9
		8 45 a	17 5
Wed.	9	8 37	16 10
		9 35	17 3
Thurs.	10	9 30	18 2
		10 31	17 2
Fri.	11	10 31	19 7
		11 31	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7. (Mon.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m
8. (Tues.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
9. (Wed.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
10. (Thurs.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.
11. (Fri.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

July 7.

443. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

444. *Inspection.*—The following programme of inspection to be carried out by the Inspector of Volunteers to-day, Monday, the 7th instant is notified for information:—

7-30, A.M.—"G" Company, parade on the Maidan in front of Gymkhana. Dress,—Mufti.

Afterwards the Armoury.

5, P. M.—Inspect Byculla Cadet Companies near House of Correction. Dress,—Drill Order, Khaki, without arms or accoutrements.

445. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade to-day, Monday, the 7th instant at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS FOR CHINA.

A Government resolution states that intimation has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State, for India that there is little probability of natives of India finding employment in Shanghai and Hankow as watchman or in similar capacities. The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to China is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to Shanghai and Hankow.

CC-0. Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

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COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

Consols 2½ per cent.	72 7/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fes,	25 25
Rentes 3 per cent.	58⅜
Berlin Cheques on London	20 40
Bar Silver Spot	25 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25 3/16
Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛
Bar Gold per oz.	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, July 4.

Silver to Bombay	£30,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£89,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 5.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained firm and oscillated in the vicinity of Rs. 96-0-6. The Market opened at Rs. 96-1 but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 96-1 (buyers). Though Government has issued notice for the New Loan, and tenders are invited before the termination of the current settlement nobody can forcast the tendency of the Market, as there is a tug-of-war going on between the Bear and the Bull operators. While one party is trying its level best to depress the Market in order to monopolize the new issue, the other party has gathered forces and is making purchases in big lots daily. Bulls claim that it is too early, looking to the easiness in the Money Market, to start a Bear compaign. The state of the Paper Market is very keenly watched by persons interested therein, and it is to be seen whose manoeuvres will carry the palm. A considerable excitement is expected before the closing of the tenders.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not witness any brisk business to-day and fluctuations were very few. The chief interest was centered in the shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; for the last one week and more a downward tendency has set in in these shares, and under selling pressure the rates are dropping daily.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,460.

Petit declined to Rs. 3,155 for August delivery.

Indore Malva declined to Rs. 167-8.

Phoenix changed hands in lots at Rs. 168-12 for August delivery.

Fazulbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 557-8 and Rs. 560.

David opened at Rs. 540 but closed at Rs. 536-4 for August.

Centrals improved to Rs. 2,160.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,737-8 for August delivery.

Central Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 30-8.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares improved to Rs. 21.

Tati Valley Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 595.

Bank of Bombay were placed at Rs. 1,05 c.d.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares were quoted at Rs. 172. Deferred Shares, after touching Rs. 196 closed at Rs. 199. Ordinary declined to Rs. 94-8 for August.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 5

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 51⅞ ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 51½ ; July, August ; Antwerp, ; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47 ; July-August ; Hamburg, sellers canal. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47 ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers, Linseed Calcutta; 45-3 ; London ; July-August ; sellers Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 43½ ; July, August ; Antwerp, sellers. Bombay Cotton-seed, 6-17-6 . July-August Hull ; sellers; quiet,

Wheat.—Rosario Sante Fe, Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 36 ; July, August ; sellers, steady. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅜ ; July, August ; London, done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.—Nominal, firmer.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½ : July-August ; sellers ; quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F India (double bags) 2-10½ sellers ; Oct.-Dec. Quiet Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 11 9¾ sellers, Oct. ec. Quiet ; German Beet-root 88 % 9-3¼ sellers ; August ; 9-7 sellers ; October, December ; quiet, only limited biz. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. F. India, 13-7½ sellers ; August ; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay ; no quotation

Java Sugar.—Unchanged.

MANCHESTER, July 5.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8 7
" 44-in. 38-38½ " 9 lbs	9
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 " 1s square	10-4½
" Nainsooks 43-in. 19 " 22 by 21	6-11

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— "
Total Day's Imports	6,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton spot :—Steady; Fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market	—
Mid. Americans	6 7/16
Egyptian F. G. F.	5 45d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6 42	6 43
A. S.	6 34	6 35
S. O.	6 22	6 24
O. N.	6 17	6 18
N. D.	6 13	6 14
D. J.	6 12	6 13
J. F.	6 12	6 13
F. M.	6 14	6 15
M. A.	6 15	6 16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Strong
Estimated sales	4 10
Total imports	6 100

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6 42	6 43
A. S.	6 34	6 35
S. O.	6 22	6 23
O. N.	6 17	6 18
N. D.	6 13	6 14
D. J.	6 12	6 13
J. F.	6 12	6 13
F. M.	6 14	6 15
M. A.	6 15	6 16

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, July 5.

Total Sales	56,000 Bales
East Indian Sales	400 "
Total Speculation	3,000 "
Total Export	1,000 "
East Indian Export	— "
East Indian Stock	9,000 "
East Indian Forwarded	1,000 "
East Indian Actual Export	100 "
East Indian Imports	1,000 "
East Indian Speculation	— "
American Afloat	30,000 "
East Indian Afloat	6,000 "
T	45,000 "

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

	Sales.
Total Actual Export	9,000
Total Forwarded	88,000
Total Imports	4,000
Total Stock	942,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,220
Coconada Fair Red	31-32 cif.
" Ginned	54-32 London
Western good	5-1-32

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 6.

The local Cotton Market on Saturday for spoted cotton was closed. Liverpool market is one point higher though due about two points lower.

As regards the statistical strength it may be pointed out that the stocks are smaller than last year and spinners are encroaching considerably on their reserve supplies, the implication being that on the 31st August the visible and invisible will sink very low thereby necessitating a big bumper crop for the next season. When this question of supply will be properly studied by the Bears then they will quietly walk into the Bull camp to smoke the pipe of peace and settle down peaceably. At present it suits them to ignore this question as every man in the market naturally tries to buy cheap if he possibly can, so they reason and argue crop promises well and trade does not, but we may be sure that something is bound to happen to the crop; it cannot get through the season absolutely unscathed. We must bear in mind that the normal needs of the world in the coming year will be something more than 15,000,000 bales. We mean a supply adequate to keep consumption in a healthy state.

The deduction solved and quoted in your Saturday's issue by a well-known authority needs more than a passing attention. The Bureau has quietly passed into history and now it is looked upon as an extinct volcano; but the next one due early next month may suddenly shoot up burning cinders and red hot lava. Though nobody but weather prophets can be too sure.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

The wall of a three-storied house, situated at Dongri, collapsed on Saturday morning. The house was occupied by tenants, who luckily escaped.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Searns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co write to us as follows, under date London, June 19th :—

GOLD.

About £750,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £187,000 was reserved for India. The demand for Germany continued strong, and the great bulk of the remainder was secured for that quarter.

The following amounts were received by the Bank :—

June 12th, £8,000 in sovereigns from Germany, etc.

June 13th, £195,000 in sovereigns from Holland.

June 14th, £60,000 in sovereigns from Holland.

June 16th, £10,000 in sovereigns from Holland.

June 16th, £34,000 in sovereigns from Switzerland.

June 16th, £50,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

June 17th, £5,000 in sovereigns from France, etc.

June 18th, £15,000 in sovereigns from Switzerland.

June 18th, £40,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

During the week the net influx amounted to £417,000.

SILVER.

The dullness and restraint which has characterized the market lately, has been followed by acute weakness, and prices have given way substantially. The quotations touched to-day, namely 26 7/8d. for cash and 27 3/16d. for two months' delivery are the lowest since the 5th of April last.

The cause of this must be deep-set, for, on some days, business has been almost microscopic, and neither China nor any other quarter has been oppressing the market.

Although June is described as a marriage month, the Indian Bazaars have been but poor buyers; in the last day or so, they have offered for sale substantial amounts of silver for forward delivery. The fact is, that Indian speculators, who trade almost exclusively with borrowed money, have not found it very easy to carry forward their commitments in India, and have, therefore, put more pressure upon this market than it has been willing to bear.

American and Mexican sales have been less than usual, partially accounted for by a demand from the Mexican Government for coinage, doubtless to replace coin exported to this country, last year.

It is, therefore, the more remarkable that pronounced weakness has been felt, and suggests that the action of speculators has, as it were, undermined public confidence.

No doubt the returns of the Indian Currency have had much to do with poor prices. The day before yesterday, for instance, a return was cabled showing an increase of 80 lacs in the holding of silver rupees, notwithstanding that the total note issue had increased only 30 lacs.

A comparison between the respective totals at the period from January to date this year, and the similar period in 1912, is very striking indeed. During both of these periods, the Indian Government was not purchasing silver.

The figures, in crores, are as follows (silver in the Gold Standard Reserve, and gold in London and India are included) :—

January 4th, 1912, Silver 24.95, Gold 20.20.

June 17th, 1912, Silver 16.15, Gold 33.20. Silver decrease 8.80. Gold increase 13.

January 3rd, 1913, Silver 19.75, Gold 37.60 add silver bought previously but not included in this total 2.45.

June 17th, 1913, Silver 22.20 by 22.80, increase 60. Gold 35.50, decrease 2.10.

That is to say, the net efflux of silver rupees from the Indian Treasury in the first 5½ months of 1912 was 880 lacs, whilst during these months of the present year, there was actually an influx of 60 lacs and there was an influx of 1,300 lacs of gold in the former, compared with an efflux of 210 lacs in the latter period.

The natural inference from the above is, that the chances are against the Indian Government operating in the market in the immediate future.

No surprise, therefore, need be felt that dealers fail to regard the market as healthy, when practically the only support comes from speculative quarters, for, in the present circumstances, it is probably given, not so much in view of favourable prospects, as for the purpose of preserving the nominal value of the speculative stock, which is unwieldy.

The stock in Bombay has fallen in value from £570,000 to £535,000; the off take is reduced from 90 to 35 bars a day.

Shanghai reports an increase in the value of its stock from £4,775,000 to £4,865,000.

A shipment of £75,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months' delivery are 7/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 100	do.	6 %	68 8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,7-40
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon		6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12.
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25		6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,		6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10,		6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/12
Standard Bank Rs. 50			30
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank		15 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30		9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A		7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	Feb.-Aug		£8/
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	897-8
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.			100
Bo Cotton Manufg.			33
Bo Dying and M. Co.		30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	5,27-8
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,145
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	788
Choi Sik		20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,490
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep	5	125
Curtimbhoy	do.	12-8	282/8
David	May-Nov.	20	537-8
Edward Sassoon		8	195
Emperor Edward		25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.		140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	557-8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Finlay Mills		15	370
Gold Mohur		25	480
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45	1660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching		4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	167-8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6	130
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	800
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1460
Madras United	June-Dec	60	200
Manecksjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,160
Meyer Sassoon		100	Nil.
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay		30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	246/4
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½	168-12
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.		70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,440
Sun	Oct.		127/8
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	365
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1737/8
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 459
Union Mill		Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (C.) (P.)		Nil.	470
		Nil.	660
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning			240

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee		45	500
Breul's Cawnpore		6⅔	120
The Bellary Pres	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley		6	95
Harvey and Sabh'ply.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.		15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8¼	138/12
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.		7⅔	132¼
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.		7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug.	12½	23
New East Indian	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	555
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	725
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	675
Vardwan G. P.		12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	67 5
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	13 ½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. L. Co. Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Bamaikus		Nil.	4
Back Bay			6¾ XD
Badham Pile			35 D
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug		35 D
Bo. Burma T. Corpn.		15	687/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P.) (O.)	Feb.-Aug		174
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Rs. 2	195 XD
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40	23
Bo. Land and Building		30	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O.) (P.)	Mar.-Sep.	5	232-8
	Sep.-Oct.	6 %	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun.	30 H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50		30	215
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company (O) Old 100 New Issue 25 (P. ... 100)			100
			25
John Roberts & Co.	March.	7 %	101
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	Oct.-Jul.	13	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	July.		50
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	do.	10 %	183
Marks & Co.	July	12½	107½
Marsland Price Co. O.		8	101
Marsland Price Co. P.		Nil.	100
Napier Hotel Co.		7 %	71
O Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	25
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3½	382/8
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	35
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.		10 %	825
Shivrajpur Debs.		8 %	203¼
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	Mar.-Aug		95
Soudy & Co.		Nil.	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O.) (D.) (P.)	Jan & July		94-8
			199
			172
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600		7 %	897/8 700
Thacker & Co.	May.	24 %	198 XD
Telephone Co.	July	Rs. 2½	46
Treacher & Co.		Rs. 15	495 XD

Buyer s—Seller Nem.—Nominal price —DC Com dividand XD—Ex-dividand.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

CHEAP MONEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Although we are told by the London financial papers that money is scarce and dear all over the world, it is cheap enough in Calcutta, and there is plenty of it. At yesterday's meeting of the Bank of Bengal the rate on demand loans was again reduced—from four per cent. to three—cash accumulations having brought up the percentage from 47.19 to 49.40. Difficulty is experienced in finding a use for the money which is now lying idle and unremunerative, and the time is very opportune, therefore, for new industrial undertakings. The Reserve Fund of the Bank of Bengal is stated to-day at Rs. 1,85,00,000. Among the assets government securities are mentioned at Rs. 1,52,07,500. The following memorandum is presented :—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 6,68,264.
" at Branches	" 24,34,498,
Other Deposits	" 21,52,811.
Post Bills	" 62 780.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs. 19,140,
Loans	" 1,69,545.
Accounts of Credit	" 2,89 436,
Mercantile Bills	" 25,48,415.
Cash at Head Office	" 32,64,009.
" at Branches	" 32,35,.47.

Percentage 49'40.

GOLD IN BENGAL.

A company is being formed, under the title of the Dalbhoom gold and Development Company, Ltd., with the object of exploiting the gold deposits of the Dalbhoom Estate, in Bengal. This rich area, which has already been fully described in your columns, is located between the district of Maurbhanj on one side and Kalimati, where the Tata Iron and Steel Works are situated, on the other. For centuries, according to tradition, the neighbourhood has been known to possess very considerable mineral wealth, and it was this knowledge that induced the late Prince Mahomed Bucktyar Shah to secure a lease in perpetuity of the estate. Mining operations only became possible on an extensive scale, however, when the report of mining expert, Mr. P. E. Billinghurst, of British Columbia, was published simultaneously in Calcutta and Bombay. The reliability of this report has since been verified by fresh discoveries made by Mr. Wilmot,, a mining engineer of considerable experience in Australia and South Africa. The syndicate which has acquired the Gregson-Piggot concession are satisfied with the statements made by these experts and instead of spending more money on superficial prospecting they are forming Company which will conduct systematic and through mining operations on a scientific basis. The capital of the concern is stated at Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, of which Rs. 2-8 per share is payable on application. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company opened a line from Calcutta to Nagpur then came the Tata Iron and Steel Works, and Messrs. Gregson and Piggot, the well-known Midnapore zemindars, subsequently obtained the surface rights of the Dalbhoom pergunnah with a prospecting license for three years. The estate has since attracted the attention of several Calcutta firms which are still interested, more or less-in the present developments Although gold mining, in a rough and ready style, has been conducted by the inhabitants for generations, the auriferous deposits were not seriously considered from a commercial point of view until the report of.

INCREASING TEA VALUES.

Values are increasing for the better sorts of tea, a coming record in high prices being predicted. A reason for this inflation may be found in reports recently received from the gardens and, more particularly, in the encroachments made upon tea estates in Ceylon by the rubber industry Nearly five hundred acres of tea-bearing land in Ceylon have been transformed into rubber estates, and it is said that no less than 1,900 acres will disapear in a similar manner during the next two or three years. Tea values depend, of course, on the relative position of supply and demand, and as the consumption of the British-grown leaf continues to expand, and as, under present conditions, increases cannot be expected in the crops of India and Java to cover the deficiency in Ceylon, an abnormal range of enhanced prices will eventually, it is thought, become imperative and unavoidable. The average annual increased consumption in the United Kingdom, taking the last decade as a criterion, is, roughly, 5,500,000 lbs; and the average increase of Indian and Ceylon tea sales in markets outside the United Kingdom is estimated at about 14,000,000 lbs. yearly. In order to meet this increasing demand an annual addition to the supply is required of, say, 19,000,000 lbs. Rubber has ousted tea from the Ceylon estates to an extent which precludes any hope of additional assistance from that quarter. Our own export figures show that the Indian crop has been light, the quantity shipped being about 3,000,000 lbs. less than the figures recorded at this time last year, great Britain and other countries being inadequately supplied. Tea is, indeed, coming forward very slowly from Assam, the Dooars, Darjeeling and other districts, and at the fourth sale in Calcutta the trade could barely scrape together 11,000 packages. In Ceylon shipments to the United Kingdom there is a deficiency up-to-date of 3,600,000 lbs. a loss of supply quite large enough to produce ere long a market effect upon the London market. Ceylon, was a few weeks ago, well ahead of the 1912 exports, and the effects of the sudden drop are likely, therefore, to be even more pronounced than would otherwise have been the case. London tea quotations are already on the upward track. But as the cost of production is also increasing this rise in values will probably do no more than enable the tea grower to maintain a fair level of profit. This is an eventuality which should not be disregarded by those who invest, or speculate, in tea shares.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRES IN THE PAST YEAR.

Substantial progress continues to be made by this excellent company, whose head office is in Bombay. Such advance is all the more commendable and significative of actuarial skill on the part of the management, when it is remembered that those at the head of affairs have to encounter difficulties which are not presented here or have been overcome in the course of years of development. The Empire of India is but a stripling in the insurance sphere, having only just reached its sixteenth anniversary, and yet it displays extraordinary vitality, and vigour, and gives promise of a prolonged life of usefulness and prosperity. It may, perhaps, be remembered that the previous year's report contained a record of the company's doings for the quinquennium which then terminated. It was signalised by an increase of nearly 130 per cent. in the total contracts in force, by a remarkable increase in the funds, an improvement in the rate of interest earned, a highly favourable mortality experience, and a reduction in the expenses of managemene the result being a removal of the restrictions under which reversionary bonuses were granted. It may be assumed that in a certain sense the experiences of the control of life assurance business is much the same all the world over, i.e., from the point of view of the human factor, and that relaxation follows the special exertions put forth at the end of a quinquennial period. Such being the case, it redounds to the credit of all concerned that the result of the past year's operations are in every respect of a satisfactory and an encouraging character.

During the year 5,528 life proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 89,42,110. Of those, 4,089 resulted in policies. These new assurances amounted to Rs. 63,35,550, and the premium income in respect thereof to Rs. 3,50,071, including Rs. 1,995 by single payments. This result compares most favourably with the results attained by any other life offices of similar age. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company was 22,730, assuring the sum of Rs. 3,56,48,845, and of this the sum of Rs. 7,95,639 was reassured. The premium revenue for 912, less re-assurance, amounted to Rs. 18,29,289. By the death of 180 policy-holders claims amounting to Rs. 2,92,150 had arisen. Both in number and amount these were well within those expected and provided for under the table of mortality employed in the actuarial calculations. Endowment assurances which had matured absorbed Rs. 1,48,805. The economy of management which distinguished the former reports was well maintained. The total expenditure (including commission Rs. 1,94,478) amounted to only Rs. 3,85,074, or a ratio to the premium revenue for the year of 21 per cent. It may be recalled that the ratio for the last quinquennium was 23.2 per cent., following one of 26.2 per cent. for the preceding period of five years. When it is remembered that last year's figure includes the valuation expenses, in addition to those attending the large amount of new business, the achievement is all the more commendable, and is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. As a result of the year's operations the life assurance fund was increased by Rs. 9,09,317 to Rs. 63,31,138. There is a fidelity guarantee branch, in which a considerable volume of business is transacted. This is of a most satisfactory character and shows signs of increasing in amount.

The balance sheet of the company sets forth a position of great financial strength. In addition to the life assurance fund of Rs. 63,31,438, there are the paid-up capital of Rs. 51,500, the guarantee assurance fund of Rs. 1,33,729, the shareholders' bonus fund of Rs. 35,059, a reserve fund of Rs. 76,618, and the investment reserve fund of Rs. 1,65,276. The liquid assets amount to Rs. 72,01,251, the greater proportion of which is invested in Government, Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi bonds and debentures, the report setting forth the Bank of Bombay's certificate for the safe custody of securities amounting to Rs. 55,11,000. That so young an office should be in such a flourishing state in a country in which conditions periodically obtain which are not favourable to the natural development of insurance business is substantial testimony to astute actuarial management and the popularity of the office among an eastern people best fitted to estimate the value of the benefits conferred by the Empire of India and to appreciate the high reputation which the office has so successfully maintained from its incepton.—"Financial Chronicle."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.

S. S. Umtoli	Clarke	Durban	June 13
S. S. Bombay Maru	Tozawa	Kobe	May 30
S. S. Kirkfield	Dermody	Moji	June 14
S. S. Lhasa	Penny	Karachi	July 3
S. S. Budric	Fisher	Busreh	June 17

DEPARTURES.

July 5.

S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	
S. S. Clarissa	Radcliff	Mathius, Middlesbrough	Hull &
S. S. Yeddo	Gardner	New York	
S. S. Kutherglen	Gay	Calcutta via Madras	

6th.

S. S. Aviemmoor	Koefod	Calcutta	
S. S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah	
S. S. Hindoo	Groves	Hull	

7th

S. S. City of Lahore	Mc.Fee	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Markgraf for Zanzibar.
" Umta for Calcutta.
" Baroda for Persian Gulf.
" Sicilia for Genoa
" Bombay Maru for China.
" Umtali for Middlesbrough.

S. S. Umtoli :—The steamer Umtoli, 1636 tons, Captain A. F. Clarke, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Durban, June 13th, with ballast and passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3398 tons, Captain M. Tozawce, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Kobe, May 30th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kirkfield :—The steamer Kirkfield, 3060 tons, Captain W. J. Dermody, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Moji, June 14th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, July 3rd, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Budrie :—The Arab steamer Budrie, 1613 tons, Captain A. Fisher, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh, June 17th, with a general cargo, 891 cases fuel oil and passengers.

S. S. City of Lahore :—The City Line Co.'s steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain C. McFee, will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Salsette :—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aveimoor :—The steamer Aveimoor, 2382 tons, Captain J. H. Koefod, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Mansuri :—The steamer Mansuri, 2042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed on Sunday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hindoo :—The steamer Hindoo, 3056 tons, Captain C. A. Groves, sailed on Sunday for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 3rd instant.

The N. O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left (Homeward bound), arrived at Kobe on the 3rd instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, July 5, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A. City of Athens	Knaut	K. N. & Co.
B. Lindenfels	Mitter	W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Konig	Coltzen	A. Strandes & Co.
K. City of Agra	Buck	K. N. & Co.
M. Mahronda	Armstrong	K. N. & Co.
N. Curthusien	Davis	J. M. & Co.
P. Clan Macfarlane	Swaneton	J. Y. & Co.
R. Elmroor	Williamson	W. & A. G. Co.

V. DOCK.

2. Circassia	Oshorne	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Sicilia	Reinki	Ruhattino Line.
4. Schwarzenfels	Kettwich	W. & A. G. & Co.
5. Taivahi	Rees	A. M. Jeewanji
6. Bateefels	Gorse	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Nippon	Tantoulina	A.L. S. N. & Co.
8. Llandrindod	Parker	J. M. & Co.
9. Shin

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE LATE MR. LUKE.

A PRINCE IN ISRAEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The late Mr. James Luke was not, I imagine, much more than a name to your readers in Bombay, but in the public life of Calcutta he held a unique position. Of the many roles which he filled I should select that of philanthropist as being that which most perfectly expressed his large heart and generous nature, and the noble optimism which dominated his outlook upon life. He was

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward
Never doubted clouds would break—
Never dreamed, though right were vanquished, wrong would triumph—
Held we fall to rise, are beaten to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

and in this spirit he was ever ready to help forward every good work, whether it was a mission, a charity, a group of emigrant Eurasian boys, a children's Toy Fund, a home for the destitute, or innumerable individual cases of distress. Among the many who will miss him none will be more fervent in their sorrow than the fatherless, the widows and the friendless. His, like Dr. Barnardo's was an ever open door.

He was a great journalistic and business mentor. He was associated with the jute industry, the premier commercial interest of Calcutta, all his life, and his views upon its wider issues were always listened to with respect and edification, although on the practical side he was admitted to have made mistakes. He was however a born journalist. His writing was witty, humorous, graphic, fluent, and backed by an altogether exceptional fund of general information. His capacity for getting to know about things was mysterious and wizard-like. He could have written a secret history of Bengal which would have run into a dozen editions in three months. One of the papers says of him quite truly that his theological library was the envy of many clergymen. Religion was, in truth, his most absorbing interest, and those who know declare that to hear him pray was one of the most uplifting experiences of their lives.

James Luke carried his years magnificently. He came of a long lived stock, and although he was more than three score years and ten he was ever looking forward. His burly powerful figure, his sonorous voice, and racy Doric tongue will live for many years in the affectionate remembrance of those who came into contact with this great hearted man.

PORT FACILITIES AGAIN.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners are at the present moment the most criticized body in India. I do not think criticism is likely to be lessened by the tone of the Commissioners' latest deliverance upon the question Jetties vs. Docks. Not that there is not a great deal in the arguments employed by the Port Commissioners against the proposal of the Indian Mining Association that new berths for coaling purposes should be established at Uloobaria, more than a dozen miles below Garden Reach. I am personally inclined to agree with the Commissioners that the cost of the scheme is, under existing conditions, prohibitive. But where I think the Port Commissioners make a huge mistake, and where they are most likely to stir up a hornets' nest is their suggestion that, apart from the merits of the latest suggestion, the question of dock facilities at any distance from Calcutta is a "chose jugee," which may not be re-opened. They quote their communication ten years ago to the Luff Point Commission in which they express their anxiety that "the matter should now be settled in such a manner as to preclude its being brought up again, because the re-opening of the subject from time to time is distinctly harmful to the administration of the Trust." Now if there is anything that the business man dislikes it is to be told that he is not to discuss a thing simply because he mustn't. The substantive argument which the Commissioners have set out against the proposition of the Indian Mining Association are, in my judgment, very difficult to get round. They ought to have been quite sufficient in themselves, from the Port Trust point of view; and in attempting to bolster them up by so feeble a suggestion as that the question of having berthing facilities down the river cannot be re-opened the Commissioners have, I think, been guilty of a grave error of tactics.

"AMRITA" CASE.

Your telegrams on Monday must have informed you of the upshot the Government's attempt to secure the committal for contempt ot Babu Moti Lal Ghose, the editor of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika." The application to commit Moti Babu himself was dismissed at the second hearing; but the Advocate-General then unmasked his heaviest artillery upon the printer of the paper, and sought to convince the special Bench of the High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Mookerjee, that the said printer had done all sorts of things that he shouldn't have. But it was all in vain. The Chief Justice in dismissing the application said he wasn't at all sure that he had the power to commit for contempt in such a case; and if he had he certainly wouldn't exercise it, "as absolutely no ground has here been shown for its exercise." There is an unmistakable irony in the dictum "no suspicion of contempt of this Court is to be found in the 1st, 2nd and 5th of these topics even if there be involved in them what appeared to the Advocate-General to be the inexcusable effrontery of presuming to offer advice to the higher authorities". The judgment, in which the other two judges concurred, is, in fact, a sweeping condemnation of the case for the prosecution and of the manner in which it was conducted. In either case it is pretty severe upon the Advocate-General, who presumably advised the prosecution, and whose arguments in Court appeared even to the lay mind to lack cogency. One wonders what will happen to him? He has still a year or so to put in to complete his five years' term of office. It threatens to be the most disastrous five years in the legal history of the Government of Bengal, so far as state trials are concerned. It would have been infinitely better to refrain from bringing this case at all than to bring it only to meet with so ignominious a rebuff.

For a day and a night the European press was too staggered by the enormity of the disaster to say anything at all about the judgment. This morning it has recovered its breath, and the judgment is sharply attacked. The Indian press, naturally is splitting the welkin with its pacans. Sir Lawrence Jenkins is acclaimed as a Daniel, as a Coke, as the largest proposition in juridical wisdom that has been discovered on this side of Suez since the spacious days of Peacock. Both these sets of comments were inevitable in the face of such a judgment. They are part of the penalty which the Government of Bengal has to pay for listening to bad advice.

TRAGEDIES OF THE ELEMENTS.

The telegrams which you will have received with reference to the sweeping away of three bridges on the Ondal-Sainthia breach of the East Indian Railway and the terrible mortality which ensued in the case of one of them will have indicated to you how mercilessly Bengal has been exposed to the fury of the elements during the past few days. All the same there is a feeling that the railway administration is too much inclined to blame things on the elements. Why was it that in the case of two of the wrecked bridges trains were allowed to attempt to cross without any proper warning? It is no excuse to say that the night was so wild that the engineers had no chance. It is just on such nights that they are required. If only one bridge had broken down without warning one might have been able to see the force of these contentions, but when two trains are allowed to drive into the river it is evident that some one must have blundered. Who that some one is should be made the subject of a prompt enquiry.

Darjeeling, like Calcutta, has had the wettest season on record for more than a dozen years. Thirteen inches of rain fell on Friday and Saturday last, and as Darjeeling is built on a mere coverlet of micaceous schist, the result was that a considerable position of it slid down the khud. Fortunately there have been no fatalities of the kind that spread dismay throughout Calcutta during the awful week in September, 1899, when a number of innocent children lost their lives, and a whole village was destroyed. Since that terrible warning the whole station has been revetted in a manner that has amply vindicated itself in subsequent downpours; but thirteen inches in two days is a little too thick even for a reformed Darjeeling, and we trust that there may be no more of it. It is fortunate for Bengal and himself—that our popular Governor is back in his "Winter Palace" for the time being, and last Saturday he put in an appearance at the opening meet at Tollygunge.

THE UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

From all I hear the Government of India has raised a veritable hornets' nest by its attack upon "political" lecturers for the University. There is to be a meeting of the Senate on Saturday, at which it is said the gauntlet will be formally taken up. If that is so, the controversy is likely to develop along the most serious lines, as the Senate has hitherto succeeded, under great difficulties, in maintaining its non-political tradition. Should the latest action of the Government come up for discussion, however, the debate must inevitably assume a political complexion, and should the interference of the Indian Government be condemned by a majority in a body like the Senate the moral effect throughout Bengal will be profound. In the meantime the three banned lecturers are meditating an action at law against the Supreme Government! It is ill challenging lawyers on their own ground.

SIMLA TOPICS.

SIR W. MEYER'S TASK.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 2.

July has brought in the dog days of the monsoon and along with it there have been notable arrivals and departures. The heads of the departments are planning out their monsoon programmes, while the higher officials are thinking of their autumn tours. Among the latest arrivals is Sir William Meyer, who, in my opinion, has come to Simla at a very psychological moment when the controversy about the report of the Nicholson Committee continues keen and acute. My friends at Army Headquarters and their supporters at the Civil Secretariat look upon the Field-Marshal's report as good as dead. I do not share their optimism. I have known Sir William Meyer for a pretty long time and I know that he not only wields a pungent pen, but manfully stands by what he writes. If he is strong as a writer, he is stronger as a fighter. I do not expect that people will generally share all his political views, but I have no hesitation in saying that this country will benefit by his stewardship of the Indian Finance Department.

DECENTRALISATION.

At least I expect two things from him. He will lose no time in rescuing the report of the Decentralisation Commission from the obscurity of the record room and will insist upon the Government of India proceeding with it. Since the lamented death of Sir John Jenkins both the Home and Education Departments have done little with the masterly report of Mr. Hobhouse. In fact, they have only dealt with points calculated to benefit the bureaucracy. As for widening the basis of administration by reforming local self-government, the Government of India are not prepared to go beyond the recommendations of the Provincial authorities. In his efforts to secure decentralisation Sir William Meyer will receive considerable support from the non-official members and already Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyya and others are evincing keen interest in the question. Moreover, when the Decentralisation Bill, which is now ready, comes up before the Council in autumn, the non-official members will be justified in demanding full information as to the progress which Government has made in giving effect to the recommendation of the Hobhouse Commission. As for the Nicholson Committee's report, I have no fear whatever that Sir William Meyer will accept the dictum of the Simla officials that the report is as good as dead. I believe that it will revive before we move down to Delhi in November. It was an open secret that as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Finance Department, Sir William was of great use to Lord Kitchener in his army reforms and always gave his whole-hearted support to the legitimate demands of the army. Sir William Meyer will do his best to stop wasteful expenditure in many directions, at the same time he will not hesitate to meet the just requirements of the Indian Army. I am confident that there is ample scope for economy in military expenditure, but to this hereafter.

SIR J. MESTON'S VISIT.

Among the departures from Simla this week I must note that of Sir James Meston. His Honour came here on business and those who are in the know are fully aware of the constant conferences he had with the various departments. I do not know how far the Lieutenant-Governor has succeeded in pushing forward the scheme for creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, but I have no doubt that the matter has been fully discussed. A mere discussion, however, will not solve the problem. What is required is definite action. Will Sir James Meston take the initiative? I hesitate to give an answer. On this question of an Executive there is complete unanimity among the Council for the United Provinces leading men of the Province. I have reason to believe that unless something definite is done soon, someone will move a resolution in the Imperial Council on the subject and urge for an allotment of a date for an early discussion.

Sir James Meston's visit also reminds me of the Burn circular about separate representation on local bodies. Mr. Burn, who was also here with His Honour, must have taken the opportunity to discuss this important question with the Government of India. I do not know what transpired, but the Government of India will do well in publishing the opinions of the Provincial Governments on this vexed question without further delay.

HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, JULY 7TH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.
CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL. (IN CHAMBERS.)

428-13—Payne & Co. Mathuradas Goculdas v. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Crawford B. & Co. Ch. S. 1-7-1.
428-13—Crawford B. & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Payne & Co. 23-6-13.
O. S. 516-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna & ors. v. Sally Mahomed Dharamsy Mulji J. & M. 23-6-13. 23-6-13.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.
766-12—Vatcha and Co. R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.
641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw v. Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.
455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.
897-12—Maneklal & Th. Ladaha B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Sham M. & H.
1245-12—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.
1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.
43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.
309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmul Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.
310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.
311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.
1201-12—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M. & K.
594-12—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors. Daphtary F. & D.
666-11—Jamsetji R. & D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-2-13.
623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.
O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rook Steven Pereira, v. Rozario Mathais de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.
O. S. 303-13—Patell and E. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Roger Mathias De Silva & ors. Patell & E.
312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Co.
262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers.) Edg. G. W. & Co.
441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhandas & ors. Jam. R. & D.
891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.
939-12—One B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkaji Bole Vachhat Co. & ors. Payne & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

105-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Beramshaw D. v. Beramshaw D. Harwar Ardeshir H. D. & Co.
163-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas a firm v. Nemidas Velji Rajpal and ors. Dastur & Co.
70-13—Payne & Co. Soniram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell and E.
439-12—Tyabji D. & Co. v. Jotram Kedernath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal and anr. Bhaishanker K. and G.
1156-12—Dubash and P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purohit and anr. Amin and D. Motichand and D.
1166-12—Mulji K. and T. Asharam Joitaram and anr. v. Sakalchand Maganlal Madhowji K. and C.
1226-12—Captain and V. Manalal Goolabchand and anr. v. Jugulkishore Balkisson and anr. Payne & Co.
1228-12—Kanga and S. Keshowji Deokaran v. Lakhamsey Kuverji and ors. Mehta and D.
1111-12—Payne and Co. Kooshiram Bhagwandas a firm v. Dharamdas Manghermal and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.
1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji and anr. Dewji Tricumdas and ors. Shroff D. and D. Manecklal and T.
1255-12—Maneklal and T. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker and anr. Smetham B. and Co.
125-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. and Co.
160-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. & Co.
1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Kanayalal Jeynarayen and ors. Sabnis and G.
542-11—Payne & Co. R. W. Sethna, v. Rabedbai widow and ors. Forbes and Co. Payne and Co.
968-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.
1075-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.
1123-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.
458-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtoola Haji Vacha & Co.
175-13—Mulji K. & Th. Bhimji Chatraji & Co. a firm v. Javanmal Ganaji & ors. Mehta & D.
229-13—G. H. Dalal Bhaidas Vallabhdas v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors. Motichand & D.
229-12—Murza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.
1096-12—Dapt. F. & D. Joshua Henry Hands v. Sheriff Pohimji Ard. H. D. & Co.

LORD MACNAGHTEN'S LEGAL JUDGMENTS.

TRIBUTE BY LORD MORLEY.

Lord Morley paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Lord Macnaghten, a portrait of whom was presented by Lord Mersey to the Lord President of the Council, to be hung on the walls of the Court where, as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Lord Macnaghten sat for many years. The portrait, which is by Mr. H. de T. Glazebrook, represents Lord Macnaghten in Court dress, wearing the ribbon and Star of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, and there were present, in addition to Lord Morley, the Lord President of the Council, and Lord Mersey, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, Lord de Villiers, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, and others of the late Lord Macnaghten's judicial colleagues, the Hon. Sir Edward C. Macnaghten, the Hon. Malcolm Macnaghten, and the Hon. Francis Macnaghten, three of his sons, Sir Almeric Fitz-Roy, Clerk of the Council, Mr. Neish, Registrar of the Privy Council, Mr. J. C. Ledlie, Deputy-Clerk of the Council, Mr. W. Reeve Wallace, Chief Clerk of the Judicial Department, and other officials, and a number of ladies.

Lord Mersey, addressing the Lord President, asked to be allowed to present him with the picture of their old friend. Lord Macnaghten was a great lawyer and for 25 years or more administered justice in that tribunal with such consummate ability that he secured for his decrees the admiration, the wonder, and the confidence of the whole nation. He was more than a great Judge—he was a good man and kind friend.

Lord Morley, in reply, said he was sure that they all accounted this gift of Lord Mersey's as due to a most liberal and happy thought, and it was his duty and it was a very great gratification to him, in his office as Lord President, to accept that gift from his hands, and he would direct that it should be placed on the walls of that Chamber, where, as Lord Mersey had just reminded them, Lord Macnaghten was so often and so constantly the adviser of them all

Lord Morley continued:—Nobody will dispute, either here or elsewhere, the full title of Lord Macnaghten to the honour that is now paid him in memory of the great public service he rendered in the most important of all public callings, as I venture to think the judicial office is. It would be quite wrong for me to attempt to supplement that portrait in colour with a portrait in words. I see before me a body of learned men who are far better able to describe than I can possibly do his claim as one of the foremost lawyers of his time. It was my fortune to sit for a few years with Lord Macnaghten in the House of Commons, and sitting always on the Opposition side to him I am well able to judge the accuracy of this delineation, and it seems to me excellent. I am afraid that he and I were never in those years once in the same lobby, but that is irrelevant. He did not speak very frequently in the House of Commons, but it was felt that he was a man of enormous authority in his profession, and that he never did speak, or would speak, unless he felt himself able to make some real contribution to the debate.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH JUDGMENT.

Lord Morley proceeded to say that he had been reading some of the judgments of Lord Macnaghten, and what struck him, and used to strike him when he had the pleasure of talking to him in the House of Commons or at Lincoln's Inn or elsewhere, was this—he did not consider the juridical points in a case on an argument as being the exhaustive aspect in all its barings of which the case was capable. Many would remember the Scottish Church case eight or nine years ago. He had read that judgment—not with any view (Heaven forbid!) of pronouncing on the legal right or wrong, but he regarded it as a literary composition, and he could not say how much he was struck by the breadth of mind and elevation of thought and the recognition of the importance of the historical interest concerned. He took, in all his cases—some of them very complex—an elevated and broad view; he did not allow (if he might say so with all respect) that statute and precedent were everything. Apart from that particular point, what struck him, as a critic, was Lord Macnaghten's arrangement of his topics, and the structure of his arguments left him entirely free from what he regarded as a mortal sin of all writing and pronouncing of judgments—that of being either involved or obscure. Lord Macnaghten had, as he was told, a gift which was not bestowed on all of them—the gift of listening. He would listen all through a case—however complex—with unbroken silence, but when the silence was broken then it was found that he had grasped all the arguments of the matter and, when that was done, he went directly to the point. He was also told that Lord Macnaghten had, when listening to arguments of counsel, a look of whimsical humour which might perhaps have disconcerted counsel. Still every one felt that there was no harm in it, and it directed the attention of the counsel to the oint he had been trying to make. Reading the Scottish judgment and others of his what struck him was Lord Macnaghten's shrewd common sense, because law was not always entirely reconcilable (if he might say so) with shrewd common sense. Lord Macnaghten was cool without being languid. He thought his colleagues would agree that his reasoning was (as it was in the House of Commons) luminous and weighty, and though he had none of the subtle humour that Lord Bowen and others possessed, nevertheless there was in him—it was quite evident—whether in politics or in law, a real fund of genial humour—very often ironical. But ironical humour was part of the salt of literature, of human nature, and of human life. His language was always excellent. He liked terse, short sentences and simple and homely words in which he went directly to the point. He never went in for overdrawn emphasis, which was the ruin of true force. Some one had said that a man's profession, his gifts, even his opinions, were not all. Besides all these there was the man himself, and they would all agree—both those who knew him well and those who knew him little—that if ever there was a man who deserved this language it was Lord Macnaghten. They all felt the loss caused by his departure from their midst—and especially had the Judicial Committee suffered a great loss—and, that being so, he thought Lord Mersey had done very well in enabling them to put on record as it were in that Court so good a token of the regard in which he was held by his colleagues and the Bar.

The ceremony then concluded.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

PATHANS SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector McCarthy of the Excise Department charged Gulbaz Mamushia and Syed Gulam Hussein, both Pathans, with possessing 74 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that in consequence of certain information received, Inspector McCarthy proceeded to Chindi Bazaar and there raided a room in which the two accused were sleeping. While he was going to arrest them, the second accused made a noise whereupon the first accused ran out of the room and was soon on the public road. He was, however, chased by two of the Abkari sepoys, arrested and brought back to the room. Mr. McCarthy then searched their bedding and found a bundle containing eight packets of cocaine weighing 60 grains. He then searched the adjoining room and some more cocaine was recovered.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but His Worship convicted them on the evidence and sentenced the first to two months and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment as he had a previous conviction against him.

A BOGUS AGENCY.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Melville charged H. G. Bertram and Bhawoo Kessoo with cheating one Hari Luximan in respect of Rs. 10.

The following are the facts of the case:—

Bertram was working at the Salvation Army Industrial Home, where Bhawoo Kessoo was employed as a servant. The latter went out one day and returned with the complainant. He told him that he had started a Service Securing Agency and would get him employment at Rs. 30 per mensem on payment of Rs. 10 commission. To make the scheme look bona-fide and business-like, the second accused, who is an illiterate man, persuaded the first accused, who writes and speaks English, to join him. The complainant paid Rs. 10 and get a receipt written by Bertram and signed by both the accused. The accused never got the complainant any employment but kept putting him off from day to day.

From the evidence recorded it was made clear that Bertram was not implicated in the bogus scheme and knew nothing about the second accused's dishonest intentions. He signed the receipt because the second accused had promised him half the commission and agreed to maintain him if he joined the business. Being out of employment he readily consented.

The Magistrate acquitted Bertram, but sentenced Bhawoo Kessoo to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The latter had four previous convictions.

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SATURDAY'S GAME STOPPED.

A fortnight's play has now taken place in connection with the Harwood League, and we are more in a position to judge as to the probable order of the various teams at the finish. It seems almost certain that once again both the gold and silver medals will sion that they are too good for any of the others. They are to meet on next Saturday week, and the match will be the *bonne bouche* of the League. It is, however, very far from certain which is the better, and their methods are almost identical. Compared with them, the R. G. A. are not a particularly strong side, and though they are as likely as any to head the rest it will be no great surprise to see them fail to do so. Of the Civilians, form points to the two Gymkhana teams being the best. On their subsequent shewing, one looks back with some surprise at the fact that the G. I. P. were able to draw with the Commercials. The latter lost a valuable point there which is likely to cost them dearly, especially if the Bombay Gymkhana can improve in their shooting. This is their weakness, they being sound in defence. Except in the case of the All Blacks, who are sure to remain at the tail end, the positions in the second half are rather uncertain yet. The Medicals have come on wonderfully and are likely to continue to do so, the same applying to the Y. M. C. A. On the other hand, the G. I. P. have gone off substantially and had very much less of the game with the Medicals. Losing good men through the decision of the Commercial Gymkhana to enter a team, the Bombay Athletics are weak as a whole, but the Hornets are shewing up by no means badly. As some of the teams, the Medicals in particular, have had an easy time of it up to the present, the League table cannot at this early stage be taken as a fair indication of the ultimate result. The R. G. A. and Y. M. C. A. are likely to have moved up higher by this time next week.

Despite the heavy rain experienced since the season began, Saturday's was the first fixture which could not be carried through. A fair number of spectators braved the drenching rain, but after a couple of minutes' play it was obvious that football was impossible. Miniature lakes were dotted about the field and it came as a surprise that the referee should call the players out at all. The Sherwood Foresters "A" and Bombay Gymkhana are looked to as likely to provide a good deal of interest, and none of the importance will be lost by a postponement for about a couple of months.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Waldron, (goal); Begbie and Simmonds (backs); Singleton, Barrett and Inder, (halves); Evans, Osborne Smith, Roger, Morris and Moir (forwards).

LEAGUE TABLE.

(Corrected up to date.)

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sherwood Foresters ..	3	3	0	0	11	0	6
Sherwood Foresters "A" ..	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Grant Medicals..	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Bombay Gym. ..	2	1	0	1	2	1	
Commercial Gym.	2	0	2	0	3	3	32
B. A. C.	2	1	1	0	5	3	2•
R. G. A.	2	1	1	0	2	2	20
G. I. P. Railway.	3	0	2	1	2	6	10
Y. M. C. A. ..	2	0	2	0	0	6	
Hornets	2	0	2	0	0	6	
All Blacks ..	2	0	2	0	0	9	

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. v. Hornets.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE RESULTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 5.

For the Amateur Athletic Championships at Stamford Bridge to-day there were a record number of entries from abroad. The weather was showery but there was a good attendance.

The following are the results:—

MILE.—Zander (Sweden) 4 minutes 25-4/5 seconds.

HUNDRED YARDS.—Applegarth—in ten seconds.

THROWING HAMMER.—Linde (Sweden) 155 feet 7½ inches.

LONG JUMP.—Abraham (Cambridge) 22 feet 6 inches.

TWO MILES' WALK.—Bridge (Lancashire) 13 minutes 51-4/5 seconds.

PUTTING WEIGHT.—Nilsson (Sweden) 46 feet 2 inches.

TWO MILES' STEEPLECHASE.—Ruffell (London) 11 minutes 3-3/5 seconds.

QUARTER MILE.—Nicol (Polytechnic) 49 2-5 seconds.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Gray (Salford) sixteen seconds.

FOUR MILES.—Hutson (Surrey) 19 minutes 32 seconds.

POLE JUMP.—Gille (Sweden) 12 feet 1 inch.

HIGH JUMP.—Baker (Liverpool) six feet.

HALF MILE.—Wide (Swedon) 2 minutes 0 3-5 seconds.

220 YARDS.—Applegarth. 21 3-5 seconds. This is a British record.

GOLF NOTES.

The competition season in Bombay is about to commence and there are to be weekly contests during the monsoon, which the Committee have arranged as follows:—

July 10.—Medal Sweepstake.

July 17.—Club Team Match, Army (Regular and Volunteer forces) v. Civilians.

July 24.—Medal Sweepstake.

July 31.—Club Team Match, Married v. Single.

Aug. 7.—Medal Sweepstake.

Aug. 14.—Club Team Match, Scotland v. The World.

Aug. 21.—Medal Sweepstake.

Aug. 28.—Club Team Match, Byculla Club Members v. The rest.

Nasik at this season of the year is a delightful place to visit and for those who are fond of golf there are no better or more sporting links to be found on this side of India. There has been more than the usual rainfall and from all accounts the course is getting into good condition. The journey up the ghauts is always interesting and in the rains particularly so, while on arrival at Nasik the climate will be found to be cool and deliciously refreshing after the stuffiness of Bombay. Added to all this the golf course is a continual source of amusement and there is at this time of the year no better way of spending a week end. I have been frequently asked if it is necessary to belong to the golf club in order to play and I may here inform those who are not members that non-members are allowed to play over the Nasik Links on payment of Rs. 2 per day. There is a most comfortable Dak bungalow situated about half a mile from the course where travellers are well catered for at a reasonable charge and altogether a week end at Nasik makes a most enjoyable change.

The Nasik Golf week, when the championship of Western India is competed for, commences on September 8th, and, successful as it has always been in past years, it appears that this year there will be a great gathering of golfers from all parts of the Presidency and a large contingent of local players intend to be there. There are rumours that slight alterations in the usual programme will be made and, I believe the local rules are to be revised, but no doubt a full programme will be published shortly.

Mr. Robert Harris only wanted to head the list in this year's competition for the "Golf Illustrated" vase to make the trophy his own, as, having won it on the last two occasions, a third victory would have made it his own property. This, however, was not to be, as Mr. Abe Mitchell, with two good rounds of 77 and 75, beat him out of first place by five strokes. At the end of the first round Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Harris were level. The latter spoilt his chance with two bad holes in the afternoon, at the first and the sixth, when at the former he topped his tee shot into the pond and at the latter he was bunkered and took three shots to recover. This is the second time Mr. Mitchell has own this week. The competition was played at Walton Heath and the following are the leading scores:—

Abe Mitchell (Cantelupe)	152
R. Harris (Acton)	157
H. D. Gillies (Woking)	158
J. S. Worthington (Mid Surrey)	159
H. E. Taylor (Mid Surrey)	139
H. H. Hilton (Liverpool)	160
P. G. Bishop (Wildernesse).	160
Ld. C. Hope (Roy. St. George's)	163
E. R. Campbell (Ashdown Forest)	163
W. H. Lamplough Hayling Islands)	164

Fortune has not been altogether kind to Mr. Harris this year as it was certainly rather hard luck just to miss making the "Golf Illustrated" vase his own property and, in addition, it may be maintained that he was runner-up to Mr. Hilton in the Ameteur Championship and again second for the St. George's Cup.

For the fourth time Mr. E. A. Lassen has won the Yorkshire championship at Canton defeating Mr. Clough in the final by 8 up and 7 to play. This was Mr. Lassen's fifth appearance in the final round.

The Professional International match, England v. Scotland, which forms a prelude to the open championship resulted in a win for England in both singles and foursomes. The match that attracted the most attention was that beween Duncan and Vardon in which the latter proved successful by 5 and 4. The following are the details:—

ENGLAND.—Single.

E. Ray 4 & 2	1
H. Vardon	0
J. H. Taylor	0
T. Ball 2 & 1	1
R. Jones 2 & 1	1
T. Williamson	0
P. J. Gaudin 3 & 2	1
W. E. Reid 2 & 1	1
C. H. Mayo 8 & 6	1
J. G. Sherlock 1 up	1
R. G. Wilson 2 & 1	1
Josh. Taylor 4 & 2	1
Total	9

FOURSOME.

Ray & Vardon	0
Taylor & Ball	0
Jones & Williamson 4 & 2	1
Gaudin & Reid 2 & 1	1
Mayo & Sherlock 2 & 1	1
Wilson & Josh. Taylor 2 & 1	1
Total	4

SCOTLAND.—Single.

A. Herd	0
G. Duncan 5 & 4	1
J. White 3 & 2	1
L. B. Ayton	0
J. Hepburn	0
C. R. Smith 1 up	1
W. M. Watt	0
T. R. Fernie	0
B. Sayers (sen.)	0
W. L. Ritchie	0
A Marling	0
T. Grant	0
Total	3

FOURSOME.

Duncan & Herd 2 & 1	1
White & Ayton	0
Hepburn & Smith	0
Watt & Fernie	0
Sayers & Ritchie	0
Marling & Grant	0
Total	1
Grand Total	4
Grand Total	13

Playing at Mullion, Mr. Reid of the Foxgrove Golf Club put his tee shot out of bounds at the eleventh hole. Seeing up again he holed his shot. The Committee are thinking of adding a penalty stroke for out of bounds.

The following decisions by the rules of Golf Committee are interesting:—

Suffield Golf Club:—Two players play in a Bogey Competition and score on each other. Another player goes round with them but does not intend putting a score in. Can this be allowed? Answer:—No. Playing three balls in a Bogey Competition disqualifies the competitors, because they have not conformed to the conditions stated in stroke rule, (2) that the players shall play in couples.

Tullamore Golf Club:—At an open meeting held here the winner in the men's singles returned his card with only the initials of the marker on it. The Committee, in checking the cards, discovered this and were of opinion that initials did not constitute a signature. They decided not to award the prize until they had your opinion on the matter. No objection has been lodged by any of the other competitors. Answer:—The action of the marke was irregular. The Rules of Committee is of opinion that if the Committee of the Tullamore Golf Club can identify the marker by the initials they should accept the card.

13th MULE CORPS SPORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 6.

The 13th Mule Corps held their sports at Wanowrie on Saturday. It happened to be a wet day, and in the evening when some of the more interesting events came off, heavy showers at intervals, compelled a rush to a range of tents, but they in no way inconvenienceu the competitors who threw heart and soul into their task. Captain Sweeney and Officers of the Corps were "At Home" on the occasion, and the conductors entertained their friends in another direction. By kind permission of Colonel MacGeorge and officers the Band of the 117th Maharattas played a lively selection of music during the afternoon. The Sports Committee were hard set work practically all day in getting the different events through. They included Captain Sweeney (President), Sub-Conductor Fowles, Staff-Sergt. Carrey, Staff-Sergt. Gidlow, Jem. Adjut. Mekdi Khan, and Kot Duff Fairy Ali, Captains Donovan and Keyworth were the Judges and Staff-Sergt. Rogers the starter.

RESULTS.

HIGH JUMP.

1, Driver Ali Bux; 2, Naik Waras Khan; 3, Syce Ithal.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

1, L. N. Sukkaram; 2, Naik Waras Khan; 3, K. D. Mohamed Hussain.

HURDLE RACE.

1, Naik Lall Shah; 2, Driver Ali Bux; 3, Driver Luximan.

WRESTLING.

1, L. N. Rashma; 2, Driver Khan Mohamed.

CHILDREN'S RACE.

1, Ahmed Khan; 2, Gangaram; 3, Samba Dowlappa.

OLD SOLDIERS' RACE.

1, L. N. Mungoo; 2, Syce Jeogi; 3, L. N. Latif Khan.

¼ MILE RACE.

1, Driver Ali Bux, 2, Naik Bahadur Khan; 3, Dr. Fazal Ilahi.

¾ MILE RACE.

1, Mohamed Bahadur Khan; 2, L. N. Mohamed Bux; 3, Driver Fazal Din.

WHEEL RACE.

1, Rashmat; 2, Jaffer Khan; 3, Mohamed Bux.

MULE RACE.

1, Ahmed Din; 2, Jaffer Khan; 3, Mohamed Bux.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

1, Luchman; 2, Baldeo; 3, Succaram.

STEEPLECHASE.

1, Rahim Ali; 2, Baban; 3, Fakroo.

WRESTLING ON MULES.

1, "B" Company; 2, "A" Company.

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING.

1, Mohamed Ali; 2, Mohamed Hussain; 3, Nur Mohamed.

V. C. RACE.

1, Jehandad; 2, Imamdin; 3, Nur Mohamed.

SECTION TENT PEGGING.

1, 13th Mule Corps; 2, "C" Troop, 29th Lancers; 3, "A" Troop, 29th Lancers.

MULE RACE (open to Officers and Ladies).

1, Lt. Boulton; 2, Lt. Frost; 3, Miss Couchman.

OBSTACLE RACE.

1, Baboo; 2, Luchman; 3, Sangar Khan.

BAND RACE.

1, D. M. Latiff Khan; 2, Mahadeo; 3, Rosario.

TOLLYGUNJ GYMKHANA RACES.

ONLY ONE FAVOURITE WON.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The second meeting of the Gymkhana races at the Suburban Club was a great success. The threatening rain having held off, the attendance was very large. The day proved disastrous to the backers as only one favourite came home. Much inconvenience was felt owing to the entrances to the totalizators being very narrow. The band of the Black Watch Regiment was in attendance.

VISITOR'S PONY PLATE—distance 5 furlongs:—

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's GATLING GUN 11 st. Mr. Dudley 1

Mr. Das' GLENORA 10st. 3lbs. Mr. Roddick 2

Mr. John's LEATA 9st 8lbs. Major Winter 3

ALSO RAN:—Moira 12st 4lbs., Ida Coil 9st 3lbs., Two Steps 9st.

RACE:—Glenora led out but Gatling Gun caught her up a furlong from home and never being troubled won by 2½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

BETTING:—6 to 4 Gatling Gun, 5 to 2 Leata, 3 to 1 Moira, 6 to 1 the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 10 for win, Rs. 9 and 12 for places.

Time:—1min. 12 1/5secs.

NULLAH CUP STEEPLECHASE—1½ miles:—

Mr. Mitchell's JUBA 10st., Mr. Ewart 1

Mr. Ewart's PEPPER CORN 10st. 4lbs., Mr. Pierson 2

ALSO RAN:—Peter Wise 11st. 7lbs. (fell), Joy 10st. (ran out).

RACE:—Joy ran out at the very start. Peter Wise led till on the far side of the course, he fell, Juba won all out by 1¼ lengths.

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Peter Wise, threes Juba, eights the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 23 for places.

Time:—3mins. 16secs.

POLO SCURRY—Distance 3 furlongs:—

Col. Campbell's IRISH GIRL 12st. 7lbs., Owner 1*

Mr. Ingli's BERESFORD 12st. 7lbs., Mr. Krock 1*

Mr. Wilcock's TWILIGHT 12st. 5lbs. Owner 3

*Dead heat.

ALSO RAN:—Vestal 12st 7lbs., All There 12st 7lbs., Peter 12st. 7lbs. (fell), Grey Leg 12st. 7lbs.

THE RACE:—There was bumping and crossing immediately after the start, Peter fell. Irish Girl seemed to be winning when Beresford dead-heated with her on the post. 7 lengths off came Twilight.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Irish Girl, 3 All There, tens the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 7 for each winner, Rs. 8 and Rs. 50 for places.

Time:—42 1/5secs.

JULY STAKES—distance 5 furlongs:—

Mrs. Brownell's MASTER MOSTYN 10st. 11lbs., Mr. Bletave 1

Mr. Kininmouth's PRINCE CHARLIE 11st. 4lbs., Mr. Tanner 2

Mr. Marshall's LOYALTY 12st., Mr. Evers 3

ALSO RAN:—Skipper 11st., Philtipans 11st.

RACE:—After a false start in which Prince Charlie broke away and covered about two furlongs. The field were despatched level. Prince Charlie led for a while with Skipper but in the straight Master Mostyn sailed away an easy winner by 2 lengths, ½ length between second and third.

BETTING:—Evens Prince Charlie, 6 to 4 Loyalty, fours Skipper, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 9 for places.

Time:—1min. 12secs.

GURRIAH CUP—distance 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Tenners' HOBSON CHOICE, 9st. 12lbs., Owner 1

Mr. Daunt's ROYAL GIFT, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Dudley 2

Mr. Muir's NORTH SHORE, 11st. Mr. Evers 3

ALSO RAN:—War Cry 10st. 10lbs., Post Entry 10st. 1lb., Cartridge 9st. 10lbs., Randall 9st. 8lbs.

THE RACE:—Hobson Choice led from start to finish and ultimately won by 1 length, 3 lengths between second and third.

BETTING:—3 to 2 War Cry, 2 to 1 Royal Gift, threes North Shore, eights Hobson Chocie, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 23 and Rs. 14 for places.

Time:—1 min. 12 4/5 secs. onds.

JIU-JITSU PLATE—distance 5 furlongs:—

Mr. Hunter's DONNA BELLA 11st. 10lbs., Owner 1

Mr. Apostolide's HERMES 10st. 10lbs., Owner 2

Mr. Orr's FOXGLOVE 11st. 7lbs., Mr. Beatte 3

ALSO RAN:—Victor 11st. 12lbs., La Belle 11st. 9lbs., Lady Madge 11st. 8lbs., Tango 11st. 6lbs., Havelock 11st. 0lb., Pink Lady 10st. 7lbs., Chatter 10st. 6lbs.

RACE:—Chatter led for a while then Foxglove took a long lead. In the straight Donna Bella challenged and wrested the race by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and third.

BETTING:—6 to 4 Foxglove, 4 to 1 Tango and La Belle, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 106 for win, Rs. 25 and 10 for places.

Time:—1 min. 13 1/5 secs.

CRICKET.

The steady downpour of rain on Saturday, followed by smart showers in the morning rendered the wicket a bowler's paradise on Saturday, and low scoring was consequently the order of the day in almost all the matches played yesterday. The batsmen found it next to impossible to make the ball travel on an extremely slow wicket and the trundlers could do almost anything they liked with the ball.

For the Shapur Spencer Challenge Shield competition, six matches were played yesterday. Owing to the heavy rains that fell in the morning a start could not be made until after 2-30 p.m., and three of the matches ended in a draw. The highest total of the day was knocked up by the Coronation Club, which made 141 against a score of 34 compiled by the Elphinstone Club for the loss of three wickets. The Elphinstone Cricket Club, which won the Shield last year, cut a very sorry figure yesterday, losing three of their foremost bats for a paltry 34, and it was want of time alone, which saved them from a certain defeat.

The highest individual score of the day was contributed by F. Pavri, who playing for the Liberal Cricket Club knocked up 51 against the Alliance Club. The other best scorers of the day were K. K. Irani 41, D. D. Driver 39, R. Panthaki 36, J. S. Warden 35 (not out.) D. C. Mistry 34 and F. Colabawalla 30. Though others contributed larger totals, Warden's was perhaps the best batting effort of the day. D. D. Driver contributed another good though not quite attractive innings.

Gadiwalla carried off the bowling honours of the day. He secured the splendid analysis of 8 wickets for 22 runs, and though the wicket helped him considerably, that should not detract much from what really was a great performance. Mirza also bowled splendidly, his figures being almost equally good.

SHAPUR SPENCER CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(Yesterday's Matches.)

BARONET C. C. vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground yesterday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

BARONET C. C.

D. D. Driver, c Sanjana, b Mirza.	39
M. Dotiwala, c N. Pavri, b Kapadia	5
M. Reporter, c Kapadia, b Mirza	8
J. S. Warden, not out	35
D. Raja (sr.), c Pavri, b Mirza.	3
S. Nagporewalla, c Sanjana, b Mirza	10
J. Pochkhanawalla, b Mirza	0
H. Bhapu, c Sanjana, b Mirza	5
R. Writer, b Kathoke	2
S. Madon, b Mirza	0
Dr. M. S. Pavri (capt.), did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wickets)	116

Innings declared.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

N. P. Pavri, b Pochkhanawalla.	4
J. Sanjana, c and b Pochkhanawalla	4
J. Kanteenwalla, c Dotiwalla, b Pocha	1
D. M. Pavri, c Dotiwalla, b Pochkhanawalla	0
J. Driver, c and b Madon	0
K. Kapadia, c and b Warden	15
B. Mirza, not out	8
D. Mistry, run out	0
Cooper, c and b Warden	1
F. L. Marker	
E. F. Kathoke	
Did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 8 wickets)	42

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. HINDU GYM.

This game was played on Saturday the 6th July, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

R. G. Munsif (capt.) st. b Tamboowala	0
Balu, b Edroos	7
Shivram, b Edroos	8
C. V. Mehta, c Hussein, b Edroos.	15
Swami, c and b Tamboowala	12
Dongre, b Edroos	15
Goradia, not out	49
Ganpat, st. b Tamboowala	12
Sukhadin, c Mohadin, b Tamboowala	11
Kharwa, not out	10
Kothare, did not bat.	
Total	149

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Hasanali, b Kothare	0
Vali Ahmed, c Ganpat, b Dongre.	12
Isique, st., b Kothare	6
Tamboowala, c Goradin, b Kothare	10
Shaik G. b Kothare	1
Syed, not out	8
Shaik Ali, c Ganpat, b Balu	7
Papu, st. b Balu	2
Edroos, c Ganpat, b Kothare	0
Shaik Hooscin	
Mohadin	
Did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total	62

MARINE LIBERAL C. C. vs. LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on the 6th July, 1913, and resulted in a win for the Marine Liberal C. C. by 1 run only. Scores:—

Marine Liberal C. C.—D. C. Daruwalla 21, S. F. Mulla 2, Wadia 0, Driver 2, Antia 0, Saher 4, D. Umrigar 0, Dr. Kanga 2, Mehta 8, J. Umrigar 0, S. Daver 2, extras 1, total 42.

Lord Northbrook Club.—Kharas C. R. 10, Baria 1, Billimoria 1, Wadia 4, Variava 3, Balsura 0, Manekshana 0, Mehta M. M. 13, Cooper 0, Gadivalla 2, Daji 1, extras 6, total 41.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. IMPERIAL CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Imperial C. C. by 3 runs. Scores:—

Imperial Club.—R. Divecha 3, P. Khambatta 0, M. Nanporia 0, F. R. Dubash 6, J. S. Khodaiji 0, H. R. Masani 4, C. H. Bulsara 7, S. H. Madon 2, F. M. Khambatta 1, R. H. Bulsara 0, extras 19, total 42.

John Bright Club.—J. F. Daruwalla 0, F. A. Masani 3, J. M. Manekshaw 0, D. F. Daruwalla 14, H. S. Choksey 6, H. A. Kasad 6, D. D. Ghista 0, S. G. Kapadia 1, J. A. Bamboat 3, S. M. Motiche 1, H. S. Cardmaster, 2, extras 3, total 39.

ELPHINSTONE vs. CORONATION.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

Corbnation Club.—J. S. Daruwala 5, D. E. Unwala 13, F. A. Udwadia 3, S. C. Badshaw 28, D. C. Mistry 34, B. B. Patel 2, U. P. Dick 0, C. F. Kika 15, R. J. Tata 19, F. F. Wadia 4, J. D. Cabinet 0, extras 18, total 141.

Elphinstone Club.—D. K. Kapadia 0, J. H. Elchidana 6, J. J. Mody 20, S. A. Daruwala 6, H. D. Gimi 0, rest did not bat, total (for 3 wickets) 34.

LIBERAL ESPLANADE vs. ALLIANCE C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Liberal (Esplanade) by 53 runs. Scores:—

Liberal Esplanade Club.—F. Badshah 12, D. Khambata 2, F. Pauri 51, M. Writer 0, R. Nanji (capt.) 10, M. Khambata 12, C. Bulsara 0, R. Keramola 10, S. Pavri 3, J. Lam 0, H. Daruwala 1, extras 3, total 104.

Alliance Club.—H. Khan 1, J. Daruwala 6, J. Kanga 6, E. Bulsara 3, F. Colabawala (capt.) 30, E. Driver 1, A. Madon 4, A. Engineer 0, T. Baxi 0, Compositor 0, D. Dhanbhoora 0, total 51.

PERSIAN CLUB vs. WELLINGTON CRICKET CLUB.

This game was played on the Persian Club ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Persian Club by 23 runs. Scores:—

Wellington C C.—J. Vasaigaru 16, N. Daruwala 6, J. Lalkaka 0, R. Panthaki 36, S. Poonegar 9, Kumane 5, Talyarkhan 16, N. Sanjana 2, F. Daji 3, Baliwala 0, P. Daruwalla 0, extras 3, total 96.

Persian Club.—J. K. Banaj 7, F. E. Kapadia 8, K. K. Irani 41, S. C. Daruwala 0, Anklesaria 19, P. S. Warden 24, N. F. Daver 6, S. M. Santok 1, F. P. Dutruwala 4, S. A. Cooper and D. R. Bulsara did not bat, extras 9, total 119.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" vs. GARRISON OFFICERS.

The above match on the Marine Lines was interfered with by rain, only ten minutes' play being possible. Winning the toss, the Garrison sent the Gymkhana in, they scoring 10 for one wicket when the game was abandoned. Scores:—

W. Elliott, b Dobbie	0
D. G. Huributt, not out	9
J. B. Brooks, not out	1
Total	10

Dobbie took 1 wicket for 6 runs, Byford 0 for 4. The former is looked upon as a likely Presidency representative. He uses his height well, has plenty of pace and comes in a bit from leg.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA C. C. vs. TELUGU C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 5.

The day broke with a drizzle and a cutting wind, and it was thought the match would be off. But at noon the weather cleared, and it was decided to play.

At 1-15 p.m. the Telugus went in and were all out for 172. Their only tall score was that put up by Swami (54) which included two 4's and two 6's. The only other valuable contribution was that of Narsoo (senior) who ran himself out for 27.

At 5 p.m., after tea, and just as the Gymkhana were about to begin, the rain came down in a thin drizzle. Nevertheless, Greig and Gould took their stand before the sticks. 20 was signalled after 15 minutes play, Gould having done mostly all the hitting. At this stage of the game the rain began in a pelt, and play had to be stopped.

After an interval of 10 minutes the game was resumed, and Greig poked up the first ball, which was badly missed. A while after 30 was signalled and Gould was despatched by Errasha, after he had contributed six more runs to his score, totalling in all 18. General Aitken relieved him, but lost his bails first ball, which was unfortunate, as this was his first appearance on the cricket field this season.

The rain again stopped the match for another 10 minutes, but the game was re-started on its cessation in spite of the slumpy state of the ground. Scoring was consequently slow, but Greig and Green Armytage who relieved the General, played determinedly and the latter batsman added two more 4's to his score. He was, however, bowled in the next over.

Sarson partnered Greig now, but ere he could do anything stumps were drawn.

The match ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

TELUGU C. C.

Borgey, c and b Gould	16
Narsoo (jr.) c Genl. Aitken b Greig	18
Yellappa, b Greig	8
Swami, c Sarson, b Rosher	54
Rajanna, c Merriman, b Sarson	11
Rasker, c Gould, b Merriman	18
Errasha, c Green-Armytage, b Greig	0
Narsoo (st.) run out	27
Luxman, c Gordon, b Greig	0
Bandu, c Merriman, b Greig	9
Mellana, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	172

POONA GYMKHANA.

Greig, not out	34
Gould, b Errasha	18
Green-Armytage, b Rasker	13
Aitken, b Errasha	0
Sarson, not out	0
Rest did not bat.	
Total (for 3 wickets)	65

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 5.

Recently the Colombo Cricket Club invited the Rangoon Gymkhana Club to send over a team to Ceylon in December. The Rangoon Gymkhana team have now received another invitation from the Calcutta Cricket Club to send a team on a ten days' tour during Christmas week, from December 24. The Calcutta Cricket Club mentioned in their letter that they had asked the Colombo C. C. to send a team, so that the three teams could meet in a triangular cricket tournament.

CRICKET AT GODHRA.

One day cricket match was played to-day on the Talukdari ground between the Talukdari Kumars' team and the Telang High School. The match was drawn when the Talukdari players had scored 41 runs at the loss of two wickets in the second innings.

HENLEY REGATTA.

THE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

The weather to-day for the Henley Regatta was showery, but in spite of these conditions, there was a vast attendance.

The following are the results:—

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.—Leander beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by a length in seven minutes and eleven seconds.

WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP.—Lady Margaret Club, Cambridge, beat University College, Oxford, easily in eight minutes and one second.'

THAMES CHALLENGE CUP.—Oriel College, Oxford, beat Christ's, Cambridge, by half a length in seven minutes and thirty seconds.

DIAMOND SCULLS.—McVilly (Tasmania) beat Pinks (London) by a length in eight minutes and forty-nine seconds.

LADIES' PLATE.—First Trinity, Cambridge, beat Trinity College, Oxford, by three lengths in seven minutes and twenty-four seconds.

STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.—New College, Oxford, beat Mainzer Ruder Club, Mayence. The Germans were disqualified for fouling.

SILVER GOBLETS.—Brothers Swann beat Gladstone and Buxton by one and quarter lengths in eight minutes and thirty-nine seconds.

VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Pembroke College, Cambridge, beat University College, Oxford, by three lengths in eight minutes and thirteen seconds.

LAWN TENNIS.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Wilding (Australia) to-day beat McLoughlin (America) in the challenge round of the World's Lawn Tennis Championship, at Wimbledon. A record crowd witnessed the match, and intense enthusiasm prevailed.

Wilding, playing with superb precision, quickly mastered McLoughlin's terrific service, which has hitherto been invincible.

Score.—Wilding, 8—6, 6—3, 10—8.

In the Doubles Roper Barrett and Dixon (England) beat Rahe and Kleinecrroth, (Germany) 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 5.

The M. C. C. beat Oxford University at Lord's by 104 runs.

Kent beat Surrey at Blackheath by six wickets.

Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire at Nuneaton by eight wickets.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire at Leicester by 192 runs.

Essex beat Sussex at Leyton by 131 runs.

Lancashire and Northants at Manchester, and Middlesex and Worcester at Worcester were drawn, the first-named teams gaining a first-innings victory.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

WIFFLES AS FRANCH PRESIDENT.

A remarkable film which introduces a new development into cinematography is being shown this week at the Excelsior. It is a story of political intrigue in which a throne is at stake, the title being "On the Steps of the Throne." There are three acts, and the film takes nearly an hour to run. The story is a dramatic one which has few dull moments throughout. The plot is ingeniously conceived one, the acting fine and setting magnificent, while the photography is exceptionally good. The fact that the film sustains the interest of the house coming after "Quo Vadis?" is a proof of its pre-eminence. The Animated Gazette provides a special attraction this week. There is a long film of the remarkable Suffragette processions in London and Morpeth: the warm welcome which the Terra Nova received is also depicted, and another interesting topical film is the ceremony of the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle. The third film which is being shown this week is one in which the irrepressible Wiffles figures. He is pictured as having had a remarkable dream in which he saw himself elected as the President of the French Republic. Wiffles evidently believes in maintaining the gay traditions of the French nation, and the way in which he conducts himself as the head of the Republic would move the most serious-minded to laughter. "Quo Vadis?" was shown for the last time in Bombay at the Matinee on Sunday afternoon. Incidentally it might be mentioned that the Polar pic-pedition are shortly to arrive in Bomtures in connection with the Scott Expedition are shortly to arrive in Bombay and will be shown at the Excelsior Cinema.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FLEMING.—On the 30th June, at 25, Blackness Avenue, Dundee, the wife of G. Fleming, of a son.

BATEMAN.—At Bombay, June 28th, the wife of J. E. Bateman, B. I. S. N. Co., of a daughter.

BONNERJEE.—June 24th, at 11, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of R. C. Bonnerjee, of a daughter

MURTOUGH.—June 23rd, the wife of A. R. Murtough, Engineering Dept., E. I. Ry., Japla, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—HALFHIDE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. Drawbridge, June 23rd, George, youngest son of the late John Taylor, London to Amy Clare, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Halfhide.

DEATHS.

GARDNER.—On the 20th June, at Jutogh Hospital, Edith Francis, the dearly beloved wife of J. W. B. Gardner, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Simla, aged 27 years.

COSTELLO.—At 233, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, June 23rd, Vernon John Costello, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Costello, aged 5 days.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football, R. G.A. v. Hornets Cooperage, 5-45.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Special General Meeting, Killick Buildings, 6-30.

Anjuman-i-Islam. Afternoon Tea Party to meet Dr. Ansari and members of all India Medical Mission 5 p.m.

Wednesday, July 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-9 p.m.

Salle Francaise. Lantern Lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier, on The Art of Drawing, part I, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 7, 1913.

UNIVERSITIES AND POLITICS.

The Government of India seem to have involved themselves in a most unfortunate conflict with the Senate of the Calcutta University in which all law, logic, principle and common-sense seem to be against them. It seems fairly clear now that, in refusing to sanction the appointment of three lecturers on account of their having recently taken a prominent part in political movements, and actually cancelling the appointments, the Government of India have acted *ultra vires*. The law seems to be clearly against them from every point of view. The power of the Government of India in this matter is given in the Regulations and not in the Act itself. Under the Act of Incorporation (Act II of 1857) the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, for the time being, have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the Calcutta University. The University Act of 1904 adds the Rector to the list, and in other points the section of the Act of Incorporation is allowed to remain intact. Under the Universities' Act of 1904 "the Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity shall be vested in and exercised by the Senate constituted under this Act and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act." It is undoubted then that under the Act of Incorporation the sole authority rests with the Senate as the Body Corporate. The University Act of 1904 makes the authority of the Senate still clearer, for under that Act superior powers in regard to the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges are expressly reserved, as an exception, to the Government of India, showing that, except in regard to these expressly reserved powers, the Government of India does not exercise authority over the decisions of the Senate. It is true that the Government of India has acted in the present instance in accordance with the Regulations made by the University, which provide that "no University lecturer shall be appointed without the sanction of the Governor-General in-Council," but this appears to be *ultra vires* for the Act of 1904, under which it was made, expressly lays down that the Senate "may from time to time make Regulations *consistent with the Act of Incorporation*," which this particular Regulation appears not to be. While, therefore, the Senate may not care to stultify itself by urging that its own Regulation, under which the Government of India has acted, is *ultra vires*, it is open to the gentlemen who are to be deprived of their lectureships to do so, and the point is one, we imagine, on which Mr. Rasul will strongly rest his case if he is forced into taking legal proceedings. But from another point of view it is highly questionable whether the Government of India have acted under [illegible] legal authority. Before the constitution of the new Province of Bengal the Governor-General in Council exercised the authority over the Calcutta University which in the other Presidencies belongs to the Governor-in-Council. By the Government of India Act of 1912 the position of the Governor and the Governor-in-Council of Bengal was put on exactly the same basis as the position of the Governors and the Governors-in-Council of Bombay and Madras with regard to all the rights, duties, functions and immunities except such of them as the Governor-General in Council might reserve to himself by proviso (a) of the same section. And the only right which the Governor-General reserved to himself under the Act was in regard to the control of the High Court. Mr. Rasul, therefore, seems to be justified in his contention that from the said first day of August, 1912, the Governor-General in Council ceased to have any power in relation to the University of Calcutta, and the Governor of Bengal in Council has since then been invested with all powers till then exercised by the Governor-General in Council in relation to the University of Calcutta.

It is gratifying to find that the Senate of the Calcutta University does not mean to take the arbitrary action of the Government of India "lying down." Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's motion which it adopted on Saturday challenges that action on every point. It expresses regret at the tone of the Government of India's letter, "which professes to condone irregularities which do not exist." It declares that the new procedure suggested is impracticable and likely to cause serious inconvenience. It contends that the refusal to sanction the three appointments is *ultra vires*, and, finally, it points out that the principle that no person is to be appointed University lecturer, if he has recently taken part in political movements, is a departure from the hitherto avowed policy of Government, and would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to apply in practice. We do not suppose there is any previous instance of the Government of India coming into such direct collision with the Senate of a University, or laying itself open to such a frank challenge of its authority and so blunt a characterisation of its action on the part of an important official body. That it should have deliberately allowed itself to be led into so invidious a position, is but a fresh example of the dangerous character of the reactionary influences now prevalent at Simla. There seems to have been no desire on the part of any member of the Senate at Saturday's meeting to dissent from the trenchant denunciations of the new policy which it is proposed to initiate, by men of such sober reputation and educational eminence as Dr. Rash Behary Ghose and Sir Gurudas Banerjee. The latter pointed out in weighty phrases the absurdity of the suggestion that the taking of an honourable part in a political movement by a University lecturer would contaminate the purity of the atmosphere of study, and Dr. Ghose exposed with characteristic satire the utter folly and impracticability of attempting to conduct the Holy Inquisition which the Government of India desires to set up. But there is something more vital than all this in the objection to the Government's proposal. It is one of those attempts to fetter the political liberty of the subject, wherever an opportunity offers, which has always been so characteristic of the policy of the administration of this country whenever the reactionary elements in the Bureaucracy have succeeded, for the time being, in getting the better of the traditions of English statesmanship. The matter in this, the most important aspect, was finely put by the Rev. J. Gordon Milburn. To quote his words:

They were asked to acquiesce in the view that to take any part in politics, even though the politics were of an innocent character, was a semi-criminal offence, that it was something which might not indeed bring down on the offender the terrors of the law, but that in a number of roundabout ways the Government would get at the offender and make him sorry that he ever took part in politics.

"That," said Mr. Milburn, "is not a straightforward thing to do. There are Englishmen in the country who are not afraid of every little bit of liberty." Hitherto it has been thought that Lord Hardinge was one of them. But it must be said quite frankly that this incident, and others which have occurred recently, have come as a shock to those who have placed confidence in the Viceroy's promise not to change in any degree his policy or his attitude towards the Indian people. The public would welcome with relief some indication that Lord Hardinge does not intend to be led by those who hold opinions, the continued application of which would amount almost to a reversal of his policy.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

A remarkable revelation of the position in Persia is given in the new Persian Blue-book. This is a big volume—over 300 pages—and it records the progress of anarchy and bankruptcy during last year, or to be exact, between March 1912 and February 1913. The British Foreign Office is not of those Government Departments, of which there are some, which take pains to help the outsider towards the understanding of their publications. It simply gathers up its despatches, or so much of them as it deems it advisable to make known, and binds them in alphabetical order, without anything in the nature of an introductory history or memorandum. This method has one great advantage from the Foreign Office point of view: it puts an effectual obstacle in the way of the lay inquirer who may wish to know how matters are getting on in some obscure region of the world. We have seen so far only one comment of any importance on the Blue-book—a leading article which appeared in the "Times" last Tuesday. Internal evidence suggests the identity of the writer, and those Bombay readers who peruse the article will admit that his style has improved in liveliness and directness during the past few years. The article takes it for granted that the despatches now issued synchronize with the death of the ancient Persian Kingdom: and upon that point there cannot be much room for difference of opinion. Says the "Times":

Wherever we look in Persia the same spectacle of a lapsed civilization is presented in varying forms. It is not misrule, but the absolute disappearance of all ordered and coherent rule. The position in the South almost passes belief. We knew it to be bad, but the collective statements in the Blue-book make us rub our eyes. "The Central Government is ignored in Fars," says Sir Walter Townley. "Not only Government authority, but also tribal authority is in complete dissolution," says Mr. Consul Smart. The tribes have split up into warring units, but all unite in despoiling caravans and stripping chance travellers. The list of exactions usually levied on passing merchandise—when it is not stolen altogether—makes a formidable document. Elsewhere similar disorder obtains.

And all through flits the will-o'-the-wisp figure of Prince Salar-ed-Dowleh, the ex-Shah's brother, the victim of megalomania, who is "so carried away by dreams of future greatness that it is impossible to convince him of the reality of his position. The shot through his arm last week may dissolve some of his dreams, but meanwhile he has roamed over half Northern Persia, fighting and plundering."

After a rapid summary of recent events, the "Times" leader-writer comes to a conclusion which is of no little importance since it pre-shadows the possible withdrawal of British influence from Southern Persia. Here is the concluding passage of the article:

In April, 1912, Sir Edward Grey talked of taking "forcible measures" against a petty chieftain in the South, the Khan of Borasjun. When Captain Eckford was killed—his death now seems to have been almost tantamount to an accident—Sir Walter Townley recommended an expedition "to restore order." In January the Government of India advised the postponement of the question of an expedition "till the autumn," though one would have thought some one at Delhi ought to have known the condition on the Persian passes in winter. Sir Edward Grey quite rightly expressed his grave objections to any expedition. It would cost a great deal, he said, the force must be a large one, and its sequel would probably be the permanent occupation of a large part of Southern Persia. We should destroy Persian independence and bring about the partition of the country. This diagnosis of the probable results of an expedition to Southern Persia appears to us entirely correct; and we may add to Sir Edward Grey's list of objections that, in our belief, it would also permanently impair the efficiency of the Indian system of defence. Nevertheless, we are bound to express our conviction that the time is coming when the state of affairs revealed in the new Blue-book will limit our choice to two alternatives. We shall either have to shoulder fresh and dangerous burdens in Southern Persia, or abandon our considerable interest in that region altogether.

THE LATE MR. LYTTELTON.

It is seldom that a party in Opposition has suffered so grave a blow as that inflicted upon the Unionists by the death of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, coming as it does within a few weeks on the death of Mr. George Wyndham. Like Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Lyttelton was one of the most promising men on the Front Opposition bench, and a source of great strength to his party in council and debate. The youngest of eight distinguished brothers, all sons of the Fourth Baron Lyttelton—one of whom is the distinguished General, Sir Neville Lyttelton, and another the equally distinguished headmaster of Eton—Mr. Alfred Lyttelton was called to the Bar in 1878 and practised successfully in the London courts and on the Oxford Circuit. Like his brothers, he was a member of the Liberal party until the Home Rule split of 1886, and he acted as legal private secretary to Sir Henry James when Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1883-1886. He did not commence his active political career, however, until 1895, when he was elected member for Warwick and Lemington, and it cannot be said that he made any mark in the House of Commons, until Mr. Balfour somewhat surprisingly chose him to succeed Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1903. Mr. Lyttelton, however, quickly found his opportunity in that post, and as the chief defender of the Government in regard to Chinese Labour, he put up a remarkably good fight against very heavy odds, and showed himself to be a strong and able speaker. He would undoubtedly, had he lived, have held office in the next Unionist administration. He lost his seat at Lemington in the debacle of 1906, but was afterwards safely accommodated at St. George's Hanover Square. He was for many years a prominent cricketer, and his tragic death at the age of 56 has been due apparently to an accident which occurred to him in a recent cricket match.

A DUEL IN "EVERYMAN".

At a more favourable time, the controversy in the weekly paper "Everyman" between Mr. Hyndman and Mr. W. S. Lilly (who was a Civilian in Madras forty years ago), would have attracted more notice than it is doing. Mr. Hyndman reasserts his old position as to the economic ruin of India—a position which he first stated a generation ago, and has gone on amplifying ever since. The most notable thing about Mr. Lilly's answer is that it admits so much; but the opinion in India will be that the two combatants are to a great extent beating the air. What should happen now is that some authoritative member of the Indian Reform party should state that party's programme in opposition both to the Social Democrat and to the ex-Civilian Catholic Controversialist.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, and Captain Vaughan, A.-D.-C., paid a two hours' visit to the Central Jail at Yerrowda on Friday at 11-30 a. m. Their Excellencies were met at the gate by Captain Whitworth-Jones, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Jail, and Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Jailor, who conducted them round the prison. On Saturday Their Excellencies went round the photo-zincography office.

On Friday Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler.

Major-General and Mrs. Blomfield and Colonel and Mrs. Erskine left Viceregal Lodge on Saturday.

We understand that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson who has recently vacated the Vice-Presidency of the Imperial Council will be summoned as a witness before the Public Services Commission which is now sitting at Home.

The Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is leaving Simla for Bombay on the 8th instant. He will subsequently visit Calcutta about the 20th instant. Mr. G. R. Clark, Deputy Director-General, is now on a visit to Calcutta.

The Bishop of Bombay, who has proceeded to Bangalore to take part in the forthcoming Conference of Anglican Bishops, will be a guest of Bishop Whitehead of Madras.

A controversy which is revived after thirty years would appear again to divide the Parsis of Bombay. The Parsi mode of carrying the dead to their Tower of Silence seems according to the "Parsi" and the "Rast Goftar" to need modification especially in the rainy season. It is suggested gradually to do away with professional corpse-bearers and to substitute hearses or special conveyances for the dead built of material, and with structure, conformable to the tenets of the religion. Carriage of the Parsi dead by means of vehicles is not unknown in smaller towns and villages. The question was started years ago by Mr. Naoroji Fardunji, the "Tribune of the People." The objections to the system in vogue which were then raised hold good, we are told, quite as much to-day, the modifications procured by the exertions of Mr. Naoroji Fardunji a generation ago being inadequate. Any change in the direction aimed at by the reformers can be accomplished in Bombay only through and with the active co-operation of the Panchayat.

A correspondent complains of the excessive severity of the question papers of the local High Court Pleadership examination just concluded. It is pointed out that the questions were certainly not self-explanatory, that they were ambiguously worded and there was no one in the examination hall to throw light on the examiners' mystic language. It is finally urged that there should be vigilant moderators in Bombay, corresponding to these highly useful functionaries in Calcutta.

Mr. L. Chand has been appointed Dye-House Superintendent and Professor of Dyeing Technology at the Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. He is an M.A., of Allahabad University. In 1906 he proceeded to England with a Government of India Technical Scholarship. He has obtained the degree of M. Sc. (Tech) from the Victoria University of Manchester, and the diploma of the Manchester School of Technology, besides several other distinctions. After his return Mr. Chand developed a new process of making gold and silver thread by electrolytic methods, and served for some time as a Research Chemist in Sir Chinubhai's Mills, Ahmedabad. The Baroda Kala-Bhavan has played a specially useful role in developing dye-Houses in India. Since its foundation 22 years ago, it was for some years under the renowned Bombay Chemist, Professor T. K. Gajjar, who invited two German specialists Dr. Erhardt and Herr Schumacher to work on the Kala-Bhavan staff as his colleagues. As the result of these brilliant efforts, the aniline Dyeing Industry by modern methods took firm root in India, and most of the Dyers in mills and other Dye-Houses have had their training in Kala-Bhavan. Besides developing sound teaching in Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico-printing it is intended to introduce under the guidance of Mr. Chand new courses in Textile Chemistry and other Chemical Industries.

The following is the official rainfall at Colaba Observatory registered since Friday morning at 8 a.m.

For 24 hours ended 8 a.m. June 5—0.67in.
Total since June 1—27.50in.
Excess over average since June 1—4.46in.
For 24 hours 8 a.m June 5 to 8 a.m. June 6—5.10in.
For 12 hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. June 6—nil.

After the break in the monsoon during the past week, Bombay experienced exceedingly heavy rain on Saturday accompanied by thunder and lightning—the amount recorded, as will be seen from the figures above, being 5.10 inches for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. on Sunday. The heavy showers, which commenced on Friday night, were more of the nature of thunder showers than usual monsoon rain. After one or two sharp downpours in the morning on Saturday afternoon an exceedingly heavy shower ended in a downpour which lasted throughout the night. The rain hardly ever ceased altogether, but at times it was heavier and fiercer than any downfall experienced this season. By midnight, so heavy and lasting had the rain been that in many parts of the town depressions in the roads were as much as seven or eight inches under water.

The flooding was most prevalent in the lowlying parts of Mazagon and Byculla, the road which connects Mazagon with Frere Road being about eighteen inches under water in places. Some parts of Queen's Road were also under water and, in this instance, the old fashioned gharry proved more reliable than the motor-car, for the fact that the water reached more reliable thus the motor-car, for the mechanism of more than one car was productive of more than one unpleasant hold up under highly uncomfortable conditions. The weather, however, cleared up on Sunday, and, in the afternoon, the clouds dispersed, the sun shining brilliantly out of a blue sky. A pleasant coolness in the temperature was probably due to the thunder-storms having cleared the air.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a. m. on Saturday last, the total mortality from all causes being 71. The total mortality on the corresponding day of last year was 98 and on that of the year before 86. The four plague attacks were reported from the following four places:—Middle and Lower Colaba, Ohukla, Byculla and Worli. One case of small-pox was also reported during the period, but there was no case of cholera. Out of the 1422 rats caught on Friday ten were found to be infected ones. During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Sunday only one death and one attack from plague were reported in the city, Umarkhadi being responsible for the latter case. There was also one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the period was 54, as compared with 88 of the corresponding period of last year and 74 of the year before.

LADY LOWTHER'S RELIEF FUND.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 4.

Lady Lowther's Turkish Relief Fund has now been closed and Captain Todd, A.D.C., has lost no time in issuing the balance sheet, which shows a total collection to date amounting to Rs. 1,38,647-11-5 which have been fully remitted to the Right Hon. Sir Gerald Lowther.

SERVIAN REVERSES.

GREEKS CLAIM VICTORIES.

NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

GREEK AND BULGAR MINISTERS LEAVE.

RUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

NO ARMED INTERVENTION.

AUSTRIA TO MEDIATE.

An interesting development of the rupture in the Balkans is the news that there is an end of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Greece, the Ministers of those countries having left Sofia and Athens respectively.

More important, however, is the announcement from Vienna that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed by the fighting in the Balkans, as both Rumania and Bulgaria have expressed their willingness to accept Austrian mediation. This means that the conflict will be confined to the erstwhile allies and none of the Great Powers whose interests are affected will be dragged into it.

For the rest, the telegrams are full of conflicting official reports of victories gained by Greece and Bulgaria and of Servian reverses which make most bewildering reading.

SERVIAN REPORTS.

BULGARIA'S SECRET PLANS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 4.

The Servians have captured military documents, including an original order to the Brigade Commander, proving conclusively that Bulgaria prepared beforehand a surprise attack on the Servian army by the whole of the Bulgarian Fourth Army of a hundred battalions, with two hundred guns, under the War Minister.

SERVIANS DETAIN BULGAR MONEY.

A carload of two million francs of Bulgarian money, minted in Austria, has been detained at Belgrade.

BULGARIAN RIGHT ANNIHILATED.

BELGRADE, July 5.

The Servians, aided by 8,000 Montenegrins, have captured Kochana. The Bulgarian Right, under the Minister for War, was annihilated.

The prefect of Kustendi telegraphs that Servians have crossed the actual Bulgarian frontier and occupied the heights of Tzernok about fifty miles southward of Sofia.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO CROSS FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, July 5.

The Bulgarians have made repeated attempts to cross the Servian frontier near Zagetsar but have been repulsed.

GREEK REPORTS.

LONDON, July 4.

According to messages from Belgrade and Salonika the Greeks and Servians continue their victorious advance.

REPORTED GREEK SUCCESSES.

The Greeks report success after success northward of Salonika. They state that they crossed the Vardar River and assaulted Foukagorges, and that a battle is in progress at Doiran, the capture of which is a question of hours.

DOIRAN OCCUPIED.

LONDON, July 6.

A telegram from Salonika states that the Greeks have occupied Doiran.

The Greek victory at Nigrita was complete.

DEPORTATION OF BULGARS.

Fifteen hundred Bulgarians were captured and are being deported.

The Seventh Division reports that it has captured the entire Bulgarian regiment.

ALLEGED MASSACRE OF GREEKS.

King Constantine telegraphs confirming the massacre of Greeks in two villages by the retreating Bulgarians.

"THE KEY OF SERES."

SALONIKA, July 5.

The Greeks pressing northwards took Lahana, the key of Seres, after a most desperate fight in which both sides suffered heavy losses.

GREEK VICTORY AT KILKISH.

LONDON, July 4.

It is officially stated in Athens that the Greeks gained a great victory at Kilkish in which they captured sixty guns of which seventeen were big siege-pieces.

SOFIA, July 4.

Up to noon yesterday the Bulgarians had captured 3,000 Servians and eight guns.

BULGAR REPORTS.

SOFIA, July 5.

It is semi-officially stated here that the Bulgarians have routed and pursued the Servian invaders towards Egri Palanka, capturing two hundred.

GREAT BULGAR VICTORY.

VIENNA, July 5.

Lieutenant Wagner has resumed his correspondence to the "Reichspost". He declares that after a battle at Ovcepolye lasting eleven hours, and covering a front of ten kilometres, the Bulgarians won a great victory through the timely arrival of reinforcements, which outflanked the Servians and compelled them to retreat.

SERVIANS DRIVEN BACK.

SOFIA, July 5.

The invaders at Tzernok have been driven back across the frontier to Egri Palanka.

REPORTED SERVIAN DEFEAT.

LONDON, July 6.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Bulgarians are retaliating on the Servians entering Bulgaria, and have defeated six Servian battalions near St. Nicholas Pass, capturing six guns. The Bulgarians are now pursuing the Servians.

SERVIAN DIVISION SURROUNDED.

LONDON, July 6.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Timok division of the Servian army was surrounded at Krivmlak and defeated yesterday after a desperate resistance.

Numbers of prisoners were captured, together with quantities of war material. The main Servian army on the adjoining heights looked on powerless.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, July 5.

In the absece of independent accounts of the fighting in the Balkans the conflicting official accounts are most bewildering.

RUMANIA'S OBJECT.

LONDON, July 4.

Rumania has notified the Powers of her mobilization. She explains that a complete defeat of the Greeks and Servians might upset the balance of power in the Balkans. She believes that her mobilization will promote peace and induce the Balkan States to go to the Conference at St. Petersburg.

RUMANIAN ARMY MOBILISING.

BUKHAREST, July 5.

A Decree has been issued mobilising the whole active army with the Reserves.

TURKEY'S INTERVENTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on the 4th instant:—Dr. Dillon telephones to the "Daily Telegraph" from Paris to-day saying that Turkey contemplates intervention in the war. Dr. Dillon judges all the Powers are prepared for Rumania's incorporating the long-coveted quadrilateral strip of territory. Nobody believes she will take an active part in the hostilities.

SITUATION IN VIENNA.

LONDON, July 5.

Count Berchtold has been summoned to Ischl where he, to-day, had a long audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, July 6.

Greek and Bulgarian Ministers have left Sofia and Athens respectively.

NO ARMED INTERVENTION BY RUMANIA.

LONDON, July 6.

The announcement from Vienna that Rumania and Bulgaria have intimated their willingness to accept Austria's mediation has caused relief in London and Berlin. It is felt that the conflict of the Allies, at least for the present, will not be complicated by the armed intervention of Rumania.

DEATH OF MR. A, LYTTELTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Lyttelton's condition is most grave.

LONDON, July 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.

ARAB UNREST IN TRIPOLI.

ROADMAKING STAFF CUT OFF.

HEAVY ITALIAN CASUALTIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ROME, July 6.

Arabs have cut up a detachment of Italian engineers making roads near Cyrene. 107 Italians were killed and 110 wounded.

A DISASTROUS RETREAT.

LATER.

The Italian soldiers who were cut up near Cyrene by the Arabs consisted of three companies of engineers, commanded by Major Billi, escorted by two companies of infantry, a half squadron of cavalry and a field gun section.

Major Billi retired, fighting all the way, and reinforcements, commanded by Major Migliaccio, came up from Fort Safsa. The troops succeeded in reaching the fort though they were harassed by fierce and continuous attacks.

Seven officers were killed, including Billi and Migliaccio.

ITALIAN BUDGET.

THE TRIPOLI WAR BILL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ROME, July 5.

The Budget for 1912-13 shows a surplus of 98 million lire, the largest on record.

The expenditure on the war in Tripoli was 208 million lire, and was covered by the ordinary resources of the Budget.

BANGALORE BOY SCOUTS.

INSPECTION BY THE METROPOLITAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 5.

Rev. Dr. Lefroy, the Metropolitan of India, attended by Archdeacon Cox, this afternoon inspected the Bangalore Boy Scouts at the Bowring Institute under the command of Scout Master Baker and took the opportunity of presenting Assistant Scout Master Ince of Bishop Cotton School Troop with the Swastika Badge, lately awarded him by the Chief Scout. In a short speech, Dr. Lefroy said he was happy to be associated with the Boy Scout movement in India, and among other things exhorted them to persever in whatever they undertook. A large employer of railway labour in the north of India had told His Lordship that the great falling of lads in this country was that they could not be depended on to stick to a thing.

MADRAS PORT.

INCREASED REVENUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 5.

A Government order sanctioning the budget estimates of Madras Port Trusts for 1913-14 bears testimony to the growth of activities at the Harbour. The total revenue during 1911-12 was Rs. 10,66,221; in 1912-13 according to revised estimate it amounted to Rs. 11,95,000 and for the next year the figure is placed at Rs. 12,56,000, an increase of nearly rupees one lakh in two years. During the same period the total expenditure has risen from Rs. 8,05,233 to Rs. 9,07,000, the estimated profit on working for current year being placed at Rs. 3,49,000 as against the actual profits of Rs. 2,60,986. The experience of last year has shown that these profits are esimated on a most conservative basis and are almost certain to be exceeded. In any case, the result is most satisfactory.

STRIKE IN CALCUTTA JUTE MILL

NO BREACH OF PEACE REPORTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Fort William Jute Mills at Sibpur Howrah, were closed yesterday and day before owing to the fact that 800 men in the spinning department had gone out on strike on Thursday. The sardar spinner was dismissed for an alleged insult offered to the assistant manager of the mills. The men stood up for the dismissed sardar and struck work. No breach of peace is reported.

ANARCHY IN THE RAND.

DEMONSTRATION BY WOMEN.

"STAR" OFFICE BURNT DOWN.

FIRING INTERMITTENT IN THE CITY.

STRIKERS COME TO TERMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 4.

The Government has prohibited all assemblages.

MOB SCATTERED BY CAVALRY.

The market place was to-day filled with Cavalry to prevent a demonstration arranged for the afternoon. A collision between the strikers and the police ensued. The police were stoned whereupon they made baton charges which, however, failed to disperse the mob. The Cavalry then cantered through the mob with drawn swords, scattering them, and causing them to flee helter-skelter. A number of police and strikers were injured.

REPORTS OF VIOLENCE.

Reports of violence are coming from different parts of the Rand, where strikers are mercilessly maltreating the workers.

SITUATION GRAVER.

The general strike on the Rand becomes ever graver.

Lieutenant J. L. Sclater-Booth, of the First Dragoons, was injured and rendered unconscious in the rioting.

Trams and trains are being held up by the roiters.

JOHANNESBURG, July 5.

The Rand is in a state of anarchy.

Mobs, headed by women bearing red flags, have burned the Park Railway Station and the building of the "Star" newspapers and have seized the municipal power station.

They attacked Corner House but were dispersed by the Dragoons.

Firing was intermittent throughout the city yesterday, and thirty persons were taken to hospital.

Disturbing reports are being received of the unrest in the mines, where there are 200,000 natives, mostly idle.

AFTER THE RIOTING.

After last night's rioting a few strikers were seen on the streets this morning.

The militant element has apparently withdrawn for the present.

ATTITUDE OF TRADES UNION.

The leaders of the Federated Trades Union have entirely dissociated themselves from last night's events, declaring that this is a revolution and totally different from their movement which is a general strike.

JOHANNESBURG, July 5.

Martial law has been proclaimed here The city is quiet.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

JOHANNESBURG, July 5.

In last night's rioting the police and troops were compelled to fire on the mob and four civilians were killed.

Fifty of the mob and police were wounded.

MACHINE GUNS ASKED FOR.

The local authorities have asked the Government for reinforcements and machine guns.

BOTHA AND SMUTS.

CAPETOWN, July 5.

General Botha and Mr. Smuts have started for Johannesburg.

DISTURBANCES RENEWED.

JOHANNESBURG, July 5.

Disturbances were renewed this afternoon. The crowd outside the Rand Club refused to disperse.

The troops fired on the mob and numbers fell. The remainder fled.

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN BY TROOPS.

JOHANNESBURG. July 6.

There was stern suppression of rioting yesterday afternoon. During an affray lasting two hours, the troops fired a number of volleys, killing and wounding about a hundred persons and overawing the strikers.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

Latest indications point to a peaceful settlement.

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

LATER.

The conference between General Botha, General Smuts and the mine-owners was followed by a conference between General Botha, General Smuts and the strike leaders, and resulted in a settlement.

The men are to resume work forthwith, the strikers are to be reinstated, and strike-breakers are to be compensated and not victimised. Government will enquire into other grievances.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVIES.

FRENCH MINISTER AND MR. CHURCHILL.

"CLOSER RELATIONS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

The French Minister of Marine has just concluded a return visit of three days to Mr. Winston Churchill, with whom he has been following the naval exercises in the Channel on board the Admiralty Yacht Enchantress.

In an interview with the Matin, the Minister said that this was merely a beginning. In future there would be closer and more frequent relations between the two Navies.

MRS. BESANT AT MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 5.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived in Madras this afternoon by the postal express from Bombay. She was accompanied by Mr. Grahame Pole, the well-known Scotch lawyer and Secretary to the Scottish Branch of the Theosophical Society, who has come out to give her such legal help as she may require.

She was received and garlanded at the Central station by a number of members from the Theosophical headquarter at Adyar.

Interviewed by a "Madras Mail" representative, Mrs. Besant said that the two boys who were the subject matter of the suit in the High Court had refused to accompany her to India to be handed over to the court and that they had given their reasons for their refusal in affidavits made under legal advice.

Mrs. Besant also informed the representative that the Theosophical Educational Trust was steadily progressing and that donations and subscriptions up to date amounted to over a lakh of rupees, the greater part of it having been already paid in. Steps will be taken to establish under the Trust a number of schools and colleges all over the country in this presidency. The high school at Madanapalle which is already under the management of the Society will in the near future be raised to the status of a college. The Maharaja of Benares has given to the Trust a free gift of 50 acres of land near Gaya for purposes of the college there.

Mrs. Besant will reside in Madras until such time as she may be detained by the legal proceedings now pending in the High Court, and as at present arranged she may deliver a course of public lectures.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN ASSAM.

WORST SINCE 1883.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Telegrams from Cachar and Sylhet state that floods there are of an extremely serious nature the worst known since 1883. Areas in Cachar which have long been considered safe and have become thickly populated villages are absolutely drowned out and many houses have been carried away, while others are submerged. There have been a great loss of stored paddy, and roads are impassable. In south Sylhet serious floods have occurred, the prospects of tea are bad and the price of rice has risen.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE AT DELHI

DONATIONS FROM CHIEFS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 4.

Last year several munificent donations were promised to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge towards the establishment of a Medical College for women at Delhi. Her Excellency has now received one lakh each from H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. H. the Gackwar of Baroda, the Jodhpur Durbar through the Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh and H. H. the Maharao of Kotah.

OBSTRUCTION POINT LIGHT.

With reference to the proposal to abolish the Obstruction Point Light at Perim, a Government Resolution states that the Port Officer, Bombay, should be requested to ascertain from the masters of all vessels entering the port which side of Perim they use for navigation (i) by day and (ii) by night. That officer should also be asked to address the Port Officers at Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon, with a view to obtaining similar information from the masters of vessels entering those ports. When sufficient data have thus been collected the results should be reported to Government. The Political Resident, Aden, should be requested to report what establishments can be dispensed with in the event of the abolition of the light.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

INTERESTING TRIAL AT POONA.

STORY OF A WANDERING TRIBE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 5.

A remarkable trial began yesterday of fifty-seven persons who were members of a gang of thieves by profession. To obviate the necessity for taking so large a number of prisoners backwards and forwards from their place of confinement to the Sessions Court at Gangam as also to prevent the need for a special armed escort, a special court house was improvised in the compound of the City Magistrate's Court, and Mr. F. N. Allison, I. C. S. was appointed by Government as Special Judge to try the accused.

Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor of Poona, in the course of his opening address to the jury, gave some interesting particulars of the genesis of the case. The accused, he said, were being charged under Section 401 I. P. C. with being associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.

HISTORY OF THE BHAMPTAS.

All the accused, he said, are known as Bhamptas. or wanderers, or loafers; Takaris or Thagaris (cheats), *Kheesa katroos* (pickpockets), or Ghanti chores (stealers of grindstones) etc. They are a tribe of professional thieves, and are united by bonds of relationship, residence in a common village or being of the same caste. In the present case all the accused are related to one another.

Originally these Bhamptas belonged to the district of Rajmundry in the Madras Presidency, from whence with the advent of British rule they migrated into the Deccan, and settled in the districts of Poona, Satara and Kolhapur. They Started picking pockets and committing petty thefts at bazaars, fairs, in markets and at temples; and after some years when they had acquired wealth by thieving they made Rui their headquarters, built houses there, and became Valandars. They then carried on their profession on a larger scale in Satara, Poona and other towns in the Deccan. The Rui batch soon became experts in housebreaking, while others took to thieving in railway trains which afforded them a most lucrative field. Within a few years their field of operations extended through the length and breadth of the railways in India, from Cocanada and Madura in the south to Bogra and Patna in the north.

A MIXED "PROFESSION."

The Bhamptas admit into their fold those who are willing to join them. Thus there are Mahomedan Takaris, Parbhu Takaris, Marwadi Takaris, etc., etc. They steal children of different castes at fairs or markets, and sell them to childless Takaris. Amongst themselves the talk Telugu but while travelling they converse either in Gujrati, Hindustani, or Maharatti. Their women render the men folk valuable assistance in removing and disposing of the property stolen; they keep them informed of the movements of the police, and generally help in defending them if they happen to be caught.

The Bhamptas number some 500 persons, but they usually go out in batches of two or three at a time. Before starting out on a mission a goat is killed and a few drops of water are poured into its ears. Should the ears shake, they hold it to be a good omen and set out, but if the goat remains motionless it is held to be a presage of evil and the expedition is abandonad. Before setting out on any expedition, however, every Bhampta first visits the shrine of their founder and one-time leader, Chinapa, which is situated at Rui in the Satara District, where obeisance is paid and offerings made.

These Bhamptas enter into written agreements as to the manner in which they will behave towards each other on their thieving excursions. Some of these agreements, written on stamped paper and duly attested, have been secured by the police.

HOW THE GANG WAS DISCOVERED.

The manner in which the existence of the gang was discovered was through certain dissensions regarding the division of the booty. Some years ago Lord Northcote, while travelling from Poona to Wathar, missed his dressing bag containing valuable jewellery. A Bhampta volunteered to help the police, and with his cooperation the thief was traced and the dressing case recovered. A few years later in September 1910 a batch of Bhamptas was arrested in the jungles of Rui after a free fight with the police. Several Bhamptas then came forward and gave evidence against their associates, with the result that the whole batch were convicted. Bad blood was thus created, and to avenge the wrong done by their confederates, the convicts addressed long petitions to the Inspector General of Police undertaking to make known the operations of the gang. Acting on the information they had received, property worth nearly Rs 35,000 was attached from the Bhamptas and their receivers, the inquiries lasting nearly five months.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WITNESSES.

There are nearly 350 witnesses in the present case who are divided into seven groups. The first group consists of village officials who are to speak to the relationship existing among the accused, the absence of means of livelihood, their continued absence from the village, and the suspicious property found on them. The second group consists of the accomplices who are to depose to various facts regarding the modus operandi of the accused, the agreements entered into by them, etc., The third group comprises police officers from various parts of India who took part in the investigations. The fourth group consists of caretakers of Dharamsalas, merchants, etc., who will identify the accused as persons without visible means of subsistence, but who yet spent money freely. The fifth group are the receivers of the stolen property; the sixth group are the persons whose houses were broken into, and the seventh group the police officers, engaged in the present investigation.

THE ACCUSED.

There were originally sixty accused, three of whom have been discharged. Of the remaining 57 persons committed for trial, twelve made confessions, but of these eight withdrew them.

Mr. Davar next went on to deal with various points of law, after which he proceeded to call evidence.

Accused's pleas were recorded by Mr. Allison, Special Judge, The first, second, third and fifty seventh accused pleaded guilty. They were convicted but sentence was deferred.

CASE AGAINST BULK OF PRISONERS.

Four of the accused in the Bhampta gang case having pleaded guilty to the charge of being associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts, the charges against the remaining 53 were proceeded with before Mr. Allison, Assistant Sessions Judge.

Rao Saheb Keshav Vithal Kokje, Inspector of Police, C. I. D., Poona, was the first witness called. He deposed to the facts mentioned in Mr. Davar's opening statement regarding the origin and places of residence of different sections of the gang.

Continuing, the witness said he was appointed on the 16th September 1912 to make enquiries into this case. Inspector Sadavarte took the deposition of Sadya Govind Bhampta, in which the latter gave an account of the Bhamptas during 1912. On the 18th September he arrested at Poona station accused Nos. 4,5,6, and 7 in the present case. The man Sadya showed witness all the houses in Poona city they had broken into. He then went to Bombay and on information arrested accused Nos. 8,9,10,11,12,13, 14,15,20,1,2,3 and 39. From Bombay he went to Satara, to take possession of certain stolen property, and thence went to several places in the Bhimthadi Taluka from which he recovered stolen property. He got out several Bhamptas, who were serving sentences in jail and they aided him in his investigations. The witness produced papers showing previous convictions of members of the gang as also photographs of them. Men in the present gang are related to those convicted in the Satara gang case; several have been previously convicted either jointly or severally. The witness put in the list of names of those convicted at Satara.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

WEATHER EFFECTS IN BOMBAY.

The rains of Saturday were responsible for floods in many parts of the city, particularly in Girgaum, Khetwady, Byculla and Parel. At some places the water in the streets was even more than knee-deep. The tram-traffic along Duncan Road from Jacob Circle to Cowasji Patel Tank and also along the continuation of Parel Road from Lal Bag to Parel Terminus had to be suspended for several hours.

A wall in a three-storeyed house at Dongri collapsed at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, while at night between 10 and midnight the wall of a house belonging to one Merwan Nosherwan Irani situated at Ghogha Street, Fort, as also a wall of a house at Lalwadi gave way but fortunately at none of the three places any person was injured. The tenants of the three houses were advised by the Municipality to vacate the places.

LECTURE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

A very interesting lecture on "Tuberculosis" was delivered at the Esplanade High School on the 4th instant by Dr. Constance Coutinho, Medical Officer to the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League. The lecturer impressed the students on the mode of spread and prevention of Phthisis in Bombay by showing different illustrations and modern hygienic appliances.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S THANKS.

The following telegram dated the 30th ultimo in connection with H. E. the Viceroy's Birthday celebrations was on Saturday evening received by the Anglo-Indian Empire League:—

To the Secretary, Western India Branch, Anglo-Indian Empire League, Bombay Branch:—"Directed to convey His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks to the Members of the League for their kind telegram of congratulations.—P. S. V."

EUROPEAN PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

JUMPS OUT OF RUNNING TRAIN.

POLICE OFFICERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Some time ago a European prisoner, named Montgomery, escaped from a running train near Ghaziabad while he was being escorted from Howrath to Lahore for trial. Before jumping out of the train he picked the pockets of the police officers in charge of a sum of Rs. 300.

The District Magistrate of the 24 Pergannas, Mr. Dunlop, at the instance of the Inspector-General of Police, has sanctioned the prosecution of the European police officers, Inspector Jones and Serjeant Thomson, who were in charge of the prisoner, for negligently allowing the prisoner to escape and neglecting their duty.

ARMY NEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 5.

Captain K. W. Mackenzie, I.M.S., is permitted to resign his commission from 23rd August 1913.

Captain Hayes Sadler, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, is appointed as Commandant, Frontier Garrison Artillery, Kahat.

Major Marshall, 2nd Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, is posted to the Military Works Services as Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Secunderabad.

Major-General Townsend has taken over the Command of the Jhansi Brigade on posting to the Indian Establishment.

Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, will be appointed a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at Army Headquarters in September next.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant Lee, Royal Sussex Regiment and Lieutenant Corban Lucas, 110th Mahrattas.

CALCUTTA CLEARING HOUSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The total returns of the Calcutta bankers' clearing house for the half year ended June 30 amount to 148 crores and 8 lakhs. As is well known, the first half of the year is never so active as the second. It seems certain that returns for the second half year will be well over last year's figures, 155 crores 18 lakhs, so that the total for the year will probably exceed 300 crores.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 21st June 1913 show a gain of Rs. 200,697 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

Messrs. A. T. Stowell and S. D. Manson, District and Assistant Traffic Superintendents, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Manager and District Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway respectively.

A STREET TRAGEDY.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A COOK.

On Thursday the 3rd instant at about 11 a.m. the body of a Goan cook aged about 25 to 30 years, name unknown, was found with a bazaar-basket in his left hand and umbrella by his side lying alongside of the creek which leads to the Kolle Kalina village. He seems to be a stranger to the place as no one is able to recognize the corpse. It is not known yet under what circumstances the unfortunate deceased met his death, but it can safely be gathered from the injuries received on his forehead and chin that he must have stumbled over the stones on the creek sustaining serious internal shock with the result that death was instantaneous.

The rains which fell last month have washed the road to such an extent that all the stones are turned topsy-turvy, rendering the passage quite unsafe for pedestrians.

DEMOLITION OF A MOSQUE.

BOMBAY ANJUMAN' PROTEST.

The following Resolution was passed at the last weekly meeting of the Bombay Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam:—"That the Muslims assembled at the weekly meeting of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam hereby give expression to their deep regret and lodge their emphatic protest against the high-handed action taken by the Cawnpore Municipality in demolishing a portion of the Machhli Bazar Mosque and consider this act a reprehensible one causing the deepest injury to their religious feelings."

SMALL-POX CAMPAIGN.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following are extracts taken from a lengthy report by the Bombay Municipal Corporation's Committee on compulsory re-vaccination:—

It will be remembered that on the recommendation of the Committee appointed in July 1910, the Corporation had represented to Government the necessity of making re-vaccination compulsory in the City and requested them to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Vaccination Act so as to give effect to the Corporation's proposal. In the meanwhile, however, several protests against the proposal having been received by the Corporation, Government were informed on the 11th January 1912 that the question was being re-considered by a Committee of the Corporation.

This Committee who have been asked to re-consider the matter in view of the points raised in the protests mentioned in the foregoing paragraph have very carefully gone through the whole question and after making all necessary enquiries in the matter they are of opinion that while it is desirable that re-vaccination should be encouraged by voluntary methods it should not be made compulsory. The Committee therefore recommend that Government may be informed accordingly.

The report goes on to give the views on the matter of various Bombay Medical men in which four out of six favour re-vaccination. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji goes into the matter fully but while he advocates re-vaccination he holds that it should be voluntary and not compulsory. Dr. Dadachanji goes on to quote a letter from the President of the Corporation in a letter to Government in May 1911, which says:—

"No arguments are needed to show how great a risk is run by those who depend on primary vaccination only for immunity from small-pox and how great a protection is afforded by a secondary vaccination, but if any testimony were needed I may state that out of 6,466 small-pox patients admitted to the Arthur Road Hospital between the years 1896 and 1910, 3,519 had been primarily vaccinated, but not one re-vaccinated."

Dr. Dadachanji submits that after expressing this opinion, to say within the course of twenty months that secondary vaccination should not be made compulsory, needed very strong arguments on the part of the Committee to do so. Could it be from the fear that they would inflict unnecessary hardship on the people? The writer did not think so. Because in the same letter of the President to Government he further says:—

"The Corporation have very anxiously considered whether in view of the diversity of creeds and customs obtaining amongst the inhabitants of the City there would be any objection to the proposal to resort to compulsion in this matter and whether it would be practicable to give effect to the proposed measure and they believe it will be perfectly feasible to give effect to their proposal without in any way offending the susceptibilities of the different communities."

EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

Dr. Dadachanji further quoted statistics in reference to the English Vaccination Act, and the opinions of well-known authorities in favour of re-vaccination. He states that Germany, Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Japan and recently France, all now have compulsory re-vaccination. In England a Special Committee was appointed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board who control the small-pox hospitals of London to collect statistics relating to the great small-pox epidemic of 1870 and 1872. This is what they reported as regards the necessity of re-vaccination:—

"The necessity of re-vaccination when the protective power of the primary vaccination has to a large extent passed away cannot be too strongly urged. No greater argument to prove the efficacy of this precaution could be adduced than the fact that out of upwards of 14,800 cases received into the hospitals only four well authenticated cases were treated in which re-vaccination had been properly performed and those were light cases."

In England, re-vaccination in the Post Office Staff is the rule. During the ten years (1891 to 1900) the Post Office Service of the United Kingdom employed 6,92,852 persons. Among them in the ten years, there were two deaths from small-pox. In the epidemic of 1902 only one post office servant died of small-pox who had refused to be re-vaccinated on his appointment and by some administrative defect he had been allowed to evade the regulation. In the Navy, re-vaccination has been the rule since 1864. From 1895 to 1900 inclusive there have been in all nine deaths from small-pox and they were traced to evasion of the regulations. In the Army, re-vaccination has been the rule since 1858 and there were two deaths from small-pox in the total Force of 20,004 in 1899.

In face of facts and figures such as these, says Dr. Dadachanji, it is perfectly idle for any one to say that there is no real value in vaccination and re-vaccination.

The report contains the report of the Committee in February 1911 in consideration of which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the President of the Corporation, wrote a letter to the local Government stating the desire of the Municipal authorities to safeguard the health of the City by instituting, if possible, a system of compulsory re-vaccination between the ages of seven and nine years. Government, in answer, asked for statistics as to attacks and deaths from small-pox especially amongst the Goan community. At this stage the anti-vaccinationists opposed the suggestion and approached the Corporation authorities.

DANGERS OF VACCINATION.

In answer to their statistics regarding the dangers of vaccination, the Health Officer submitted a lengthy report showing these dangers to be unduly represented. This report contained the following information regarding vaccination in Bombay:

"As regards statistics it is hopeless to get a reliable information, as to the vaccinal condition of the cases. Every attempt is made to hide the case of small-pox from the Health Department, so that in a majority of cases the first intimation of the occurrence of a case of small-pox is received from the death report. The Vaccination Department then makes inquiries about the vaccinal condition of the dead persons. In cases where the information obtained from the relations is that the deceased was vaccinated in Bombay, vaccination registers are searched to verify the statement especially if the deceased is under seven. In most of the cases no entry is found in the registers. Such help to verify the information is not available in cases of children reported to have been vaccinated out of Bombay and consequently the number of detaths of such children is very high. I cannot believe that vaccination outside Bombay is not of the same quality as vaccination in Bombay. The cases dying after Bombay vaccination are mostly those who were vaccinated during incubation period and who developed small-pox before vaccination could give them the usual protection."

GUJRAT TALUKDARI BILL.

AHMEDABAD PROTEST MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

A meeting of the talukdars of Gujrat was held this afternoon in Premabhoy Hall under the presidency of the Thakore Saheb of Amod.

The president, in opening the proceedings gave the history of the Hindoo-Mahomedan administration in Gujrat. He said that great advancement had been made in education and in other matters under the British Raj. He asked them to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the new Talukdari Bill and requested the Talukdars to lay their objections regarding the Bill before the Hon. Mr. Jukes who was present. There was no demand from the Talukdars for the measure which did not meet with their approval. They object to the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the High Court and the increase in the number of subjects that could be dealt with by a special tribunal and the sweeping clause deprived the Talukdars of their status and benefits. The Talukdars were bound to be discontented towards the Government if the Bill passed in its present form.

The Thakor Saheb of Uttardi moved the first resolution that a commission be appointed to enquire into the claims and status of Talukdars and the relation between Talukdars. He commented lengthily on every section of the Bill.

The Thakores of Uslina, Nagdina, Rochkina, Kharad and the Karbharis of Vala, Limbdi, Vankaner, Lathi, supported the resolution.

An amendment was moved to the effect that some of the Talukdars who supported the resolution were already exempted from section 69 of the Talukdari Bill and hence unless this resolution was supported by representatives of the Kathiawar Chiefs it should not be carried. If a commission was at all to be appointed it should be for certain sections of the Bill which were found to be injurious. If the Commission inquires into the Jama which the Talukdars of Ahmedabad were now paying the Talukdars would be loosers.

The Talukdar of Makhiav, the Karbhari of Gangad Jasuda and Prince Herbhanji further supported. The latter urged the Talukdars to join in the Garashia association.

In reply to one of the speakers' remarks Mr. Jukes said the debts of the Talukdars had decreased and their income increased.

The second resolution was moved by the Talukdar Udesy of Bhavnagar that telegrams be sent to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay to postpone the Bill. That Bill was drafted the Bill. That Bill as it was drafted and submitted to the Council without their being informed of its aims and objects, previous to its first reading an attempt was made by them to show that they disapproved of it in a body. Some of them applied for permission for a deputation to lay matters before the authorities but this request of the Waghela Association was refused and others were given a few days' time to arrange a deputation and were hurried through without having a proper chance to have their say. Government with such haste rushed through and sent the Bill to the select Committee for report. The Committee also took no trouble to find out what they had to say with respect to the Bill. Now the Committee have submitted their report and the Bill was to come before the Council at the end of July. Though alleged to be introduced with the object of improving their conditions both the original Bill and the amendments suggested by the Select Committee were most detrimental to their interests. They were thankful to Government for their kind desire to improve their condition, but at the same time they prayed for time and opportunity to have their full say.

This resolution was seconded by several Talukdars and passed.

After passing votes of thanks to the Chairman, the Talukdars, Karbharis and Mr. Jukes, the meeting dissolved.

ROYAL REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

THE KING AND THE HOUSE-HOLD BRIGADE.

GREAT CAVALRY PAGEANT.

His Majesty the King reviewed the Household Brigade on June 17, says the "Morning Post," in Windsor Great Park, and history will undoubtedly record the occasion as one of the most brilliant inspections ever associated with the Cavalry of this country. There were fewer than a thousand men and a thousand horses on parade, but a wide tract of ground was occupied by the troops, and the setting of the scene, coupled with the splendour of the quick, incisive movements, made the review remarkable.

The saluting base was fixed east of Queen Anne's Ride, the fine paths across the Great Part, which is a coupe of centuries old. The flag faced eastward towards the Long Walk, which Charles II. and William II. laid for three miles amid delightful foliage. The stands faced that way also, and round about were the historic landmarks such as the site of Hernes's Oak, named after the forest ranger who displeased Elizabeth, and is said to have haunted after death the scene of his fall; Cumberland House, named after the Royal leader at Culloden; and the Castle itself, full of great associations in unbroken sequence from the day that Mowbray lay in its dungeons in 1095.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The King and Queen came down the Long Walk, and were met at the Double Gates by a great retinue. The procession was formed here, and the King, riding his famous horse Delhi and wearing field-marshal's uniform with the Garter ribbon, led, with Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught and Captain Prince Arthur of Connaught riding near him. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby and Captain the Hon. Sir Charles FitzWilliam, Equerries in Waiting, were in attendance. Next came the Queen's carriage, drawn by four greys. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Mary, and was attended by the new Equerry, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Dugdale, mounted. Following came the three Gold Sticks, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V. C. and Field-Marshal Sir John French, carrying his marshal's baton for the first time. Then came Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington, who commands Windsor as well as London; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary; Colonel Paul Kenna, V. C., and Brigadier-General Forester-Walker, A. D. C.'s to the King; Risaldar Abhashi Ram and Risaldar Thakur Singh, the Indian orderly officers at Court; and Major Hawes, Captain Bonham, Captain Bulkeley, Major Murray, Captain Stephen, Major Clive, and Colonel the Hon. William Lambton, the Q. M. G. of the parade. The brilliant company emerged from amid the big oaks and elms into the sunshine which flooded the green carpet where the parade lay waiting—a line of colouring facing the stands, with their gaily dressed occupants, set off by noble trees. Between, the Royal Procession moved to the accompaniment of rousing cheers from five thousand spectators for their Majesties; and later, with many a salutation for Lord Roberts and speedy recognition for the new field-marshal, Sir John French. As the King came on, the airship Beta sailed overhead and circled the ground.

THE PASSING.

Then the King drew up at the Standard the massed bands broke into a great clash of music, and the great concourse of people on the stands rose as the Royal Salute was given. Those present included Princess Alexander of Teck, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, Princess Patricia of Connaught, the King of Bugafida, and some Indian Princes. The line was inspected and the passing began. Six times the squadrons came from the right or on reversal from the left.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRAISE.

His Majesty then rode forward as the troops formed brigade mass, and addressed them as follows:

Colonel Cook—It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to me to have held this review of the three regiments of my Household Cavalry. Although both in London and in Windsor you are intimately associated with my everyday life, it is impossible, under ordinary conditions, to see you together on one parade. But whether engaged in your daily duties, or on State ceremonials, or the field, individually as troopers, or collectively as regiments, the British Household Cavalry justly bears a reputation of world-wide renown.

Yours special duties near the person of the Sovereign have never stood in the way of your active services in the field abroad, the record of which extends from Flanders, in 1673, to South Africa, in 1900. At Waterloo you earned the famous "Thank you" from the Duke of Wellington. From Lord Wolseley in Egypt, from Roberts in South Africa you gained the highest praise.

Such noble traditions create *esprit de corps*, and thus foster that discipline and splendid military bearing which you have shown to-day, making me prouder than ever to be your Colonel-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cook briefly replied. Their Majesties left the ground amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

DADAR RAILWAY BRIDGE.

STEPS TOWARD CONSTRUCTION.

A report by the Municipal Commissioner in regard to the construction of an overbridge across the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway lines at Dadar and of a road across the Tulsi Pipe Line between Elphinstone and Dadar roads has been submitted to the Corporation Committee appointed to deal with this matter.

The report states that in the year 1908 the Municipal share of the cost of constructing the overbridge, taking the width of the bridge at 40 feet, was estimated at Rs. 6,60,413, but as the width of the bridge, according to the revised proposal, would be increased to 60 feet, the Executive Engineer estimates that the cost of the work to be borne by the Municipality at the level crossing site would have been Rs. 9,00,000. On the site now proposed, however, the cost to the Municipality is estimated at only Rs. 4,00,000, including Rs. 75,000 for the foot overbridge at the level crossing site. For the approaches to the bridge it would be necessary to acquire Improvement Trust land, the cost price of which to the Trust has been about Rs. 28,000. In view of the fact that the overbridge will give access from the Trust Estates to the west of the Island and wil thus tend to improve the valuation of the Trust Estate, the Committee are strongly of opinion that the Trust should hand over the land free of cost to the Municipality and subject to the trust undertaking to give the land free of cost, the Committee beg to recommend that the proposed arrangement be approved.

TERMS AGREED ON.

As the result of discussions that have taken place, the following terms have been agreed upon as suitable to be placed by the Agents of the Railways and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust before their respective Boards and by the Commissioner before the Corporation:—(*a*) That the two Railway Companies should provide an overbridge 60 feet in clear width at the site north of the station, the roadway to be 40 feet wide with footpaths 10 feet in width on either side, together with the raised approaches to the same. (*b*) That the Railway Companies should maintain thereafter the structure of this overbridge and its approaches within the limits of their property and that the Municipality should maintain the rest of the approaches and the whole of the roadway. (*c*) That the Municipality should provide all land required for the overbridge and its approaches, provided that this should not affect the question of the crossing of the Tulsi Pipe Line road which must be settled between the Municipality and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. (*d*) That the Municipality should pay for shifting drains, pipes and sewers as far as necessary, it being understood that the Railway Companies would not object to those under the existing road remaining where they were or to additional drains or pipes being laid under the Railway lines at the same site at the expense of the Municipality. (*e*) That the Municipality should bear the cost of a foot bridge on the line of the existing level crossing with access to the temple and shops unless these were acquired by the Railway Companies. The foot bridge to become the property of the Railway Companies and to be maintained by them. (*f*) That on the completion of the overbridge referred to in (*a*) and of the foot bridge referred to in (*e*) the Municipality should close the road at the site of the present level crossing and should thenceforth accept full liability for all claims for compensation, if any, which may be established on account of reduced means of access resulting from the closing of the road including such claims preferred on account of the temple if the temple should not be acquired by the Railway Companies. (*g*) That the Municipality should then forthwith hand over to the Railway Companies free of cost the land comprising the existing level crossing across the two Railways. (*h*) That the Municipality should pay for the approach roads required, apart from the raised approaches of the bridge itself and for the land required for them, including such land as had been acquired by the City Improvement Trust. (*i*) That the Improvement Trust should provide the land required, for the overbridge and its approaches at its actual cost price on the understanding that the Trustees approve of the same.

DEATH IN THE BARBER'S BRUSH.

Blood-poisoning set up by "barbers' rash," or sycosis, was stated, at a Fulham inquest on Saturday June 14, to be the cause of the death of George Henry Bevan, aged 53, a labourer. The evidence was that Bevan had a shave at a shop in Fulham, and that a pimple on his chin which was hidden by his beard was cut off. A rash broke out and erysipelas set in, causing death. In returning a verdict of "Accidental death" the jury added a general expression of opinion to the effect that barbers should be more careful to see that the brush and razor were properly cleaned after each customer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

SUCCESSFUL SMOKING CONCERT.

On Saturday night a smoking concert was held by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at their Institute near the Town Hall. In spite of the heavy rain there was a large gathering of men of the corps and their guests who enjoyed an interesting and well selected programme. Lieut-Col. Hill Trevor presided and there were present Lieut-Col. Cadell, B. V. R., Lieut.-Col. Barnard, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and a number of officers of the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Marine and the Volunteer Corps in Bombay. The evening's music was commenced by "Marching Through Georgia" sung by Cadet H. B. Banks and welcomed because of its rousing chorus. Among the singers Mr. R. W. Grundy sang "My Old Shako" effectively and in the second part of the programme amused his audience by his rendering of "Enid". Messrs. Dodes, Rhenius, Dunn and Robinson were encored for their singing of "On the Banks of Allan Water" and their part singing was harmonious. However, the two singers of the evening whose choruses pleased the gathering most were Gunner Mac. G. Clerk, who specialised in Harry Lauder's and Niel Kenyon's songs and gave "Tobermory", "I loo a lassie" and "The Wedding of Sandy McNcNab", and Capt. Pat a Beckett, R. A., who put all his heart into "Put on your Ta-Ta", and the subsequent encore "Hitchcoo". Mr. A. T. Stewart gave an exhibition of clever and original card tricks. Major Dunn and Mr. T. Dodds both sang, Signor Mori played one of his much appreciated cello solos and Mr. A. Rhenius was encorded for a tenor cornet solo. A humorous duet contributed by Lieuts Wilson and Trouqs, R. A., added to the evening's amusement as did Lieut. Retallack's in his exhibition of prevaricaton. Perhaps the hit of the evening was a topical recitation alluding to the corps by Sergt. C. B. Banks. Sergt. Banks is not only a gunner, he is a poet, which statement can be proved by reference to the well got up programme containing samples of his verses, blank and otherwise. The "Donts" for both performers and audience at the end of the programme were humorous and at the same time contained sound sense. The gathering was a successful one throughout and shortly after midnight, "God Save the King" was sung and the company dispersed.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO PHOTO-ZINCO GRAPHIC OFFICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 5.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir C. H. Armstrong, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Lady Armstrong and one of the A. D. C.'s visited the Photo-Zincographic office this morning at 11-30.

Their Excellencies were received at the gate by Mr. Seddon, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Mr. J. McIver, I.S.O., Superintendent, and Mr. A. W. Audy, Assistant Superintendent of the Department.

Mr. McIver first gave a synopsis of the various processes of photo-lithography, photo-zincography, photo-engraving, etc.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon and party were then conducted through the various branches of the Department—the Block and Litho-printing, Photographic and Engraving.

Their Excellencies evinced great interest in all they saw, especially in that of colour-printing, and were much pleased with the general arrangements and management, and motored away after signing the visitors' book at 1-15 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—A chattering Lory by Mr. S. C. Dadysett; a spotted Deer (Cervus Axis) by Mr. T. S. Madan; a four-horned Antelope (Tetrames quadricornis) by Dr. D. A. Turkhad.

ARMAMENTS AND PATRIOTISM.

GROWING MENACE OF GREAT COMBINES.

VIGOROUS SPEECH AT PEACE CONGRESS.

A vigorous attack on the system which permits private contractors to derive enormous profits from the arming of nations was made on June 11 at the ninth National Peace Congress in Leeds.

The subject was introduced by Mr. George Herbert Perris, who declared that unless the British democracy crushed the Hydra of capitalist armament combines it would itself surely be crushed. If the armament contractors were patriotic, the patriotism was of an over whelmingly impartial kind—British on Monday, Russian on Tuesday, Canadian on Wednesday, Italian on Thursday, and so on, just as orders might be forthcoming from China to Peru. (Laughter.)

Who armed with modern rifles the hillmen on the Indian frontier, the road bandits of Persia, the Slavers of the Gulf, and the Arabs of the Tripolitaine? Birmingham was not going to reveal the secret of successful gun-running, but this we knew—that in 1911 the exports of firearms and ammunition (not including armour plate and large matrial) from Great Britain amounted to £3,845,000.

ENTRENCHED IN THE RULING CLASSES.

Mr. Perris complained that the immensely wealthy and powerful armament combines in this country were firmly entrenched among the governing classes. Their forty, fifty, or sixty millions of capital belonged to these classes, who would be gravely injured by any arrest of the competition in armaments. Millions in dividends, besides salaries and directors' fees, were distributed every year among them, and as a consequence, there was created that permanent temper of militarism in which our Service Estimates were conceived and carried.

These combines commanded all that skill and special knowledge which was popularly supposed, and surely ought, to be the exclusive property of the Government. Upon this skill and special knowledge the safety of the Kingdom and the Empire was supposed to depand, and yet they could be bought by combines increasingly cosmopolitan in character combines who were constantly building for foreign purchasers and in foreign yards.

SECRET INFORMATION.

"All the members of Parliament at Westminister," added Mr. Parris, "cannot persuade Sir Edward Grey to submit his department to the gaze of a responsible Foreign Affairs Committee, but secretaries of the Treasury, Colonial Governors, dockyard superintendents, Directors of Naval and Military Intelligence, high Army and Navy officers, and even secretaries of the Imperial Defence Committee are perfectly free to carry the experience they have gained confidentially and at the cost of the State to the service of this abominable private trade.

The fact is that the British Government—the strongest in the world—is powerless to deal with the monstrous array of interest concerned in this traffic."

Mr. Perris was accorded an ovation at the conclusion of his address.

The chairman said the address would be printed, and he hoped that a copy of it would find its way into every home in the country. (Applause.)

PROHIBITION OF WAR LOANS.

Mr. M. Phillips Price, in a paper urging that private property should be immune from capture or damage in naval warfare said that, in spite of all economic ties, French and Germans still looked upon each other as two Tartar hordes might have done in the thirteenth century. So long as a tendency to delirium of this kind existed we must be prepared for sudden lapses into barbarism.

A paper by Mr. F. W. Hirst, the editor of the "Economist," was read in the absence of the author. Mr. Hirst dealt at some length with the lending of money for purposes of war. Such a practice, he declared, was indefensible from a moral as well as from an economical standpoint. It should be prohibited by the law of nations, and this was one of the matters in which the British Parliament might lead the world.

CALCUTTA SENATE MEETING.

UNIVERSITY LEADERS UP IN ARMS.

TRENCHANT SPEECHES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

A meeting of the Calcutta University was held this evening to consider the letter of the Government of India regarding the appointment of University lecturers and also the letters of the three lecturers who had been disqualified for taking part in politics.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor presided. There was a large attendance of Fellows and the general public.

Dr. Rashbehari Ghose moved the following resolution:—"That in view of the gravity of the questions which have arisen as to the construction and interpretation to be put upon the Statute II and III, George 5, Ch. 6, read with the notifications of the Governor-General in Council, No. 1626 and No. 1627, dated the 1st August 1912, and the Indian Universities Act of 1904 and the Calcutta University Act of 1857, and also with regard to the legal position and the powers of the Governor-General in Council in relation to the University of Calcutta, it is resolved that a representation in the form of a memorial over the signature of the Registrar, to be prepared as hereinafter provided, be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General praying that His Excellency may be pleased to take such steps as may be deemed necessary for obtaining the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England in this behalf and that a Committee be appointed to prepare such memorial."

In doing so, he said: Under the only power which the Governor-General in Council had reserved for himself was the control, if he might use that expression without offence of the High Court of Calcutta. No other power or privileges or functoin had been reserved and that being so, as the editor of the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" pointed out, the reasonable conclusion was that the power which had not been reserved in relation to the Calcutta University could now be exercised only by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

A POINT OF LAW.

Dr. Ghose did not venture to hazard any opinion of his own. The editor of the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" might be wrong, Mr. Rasul, too, might be wrongly advised because it might be said that the exactments referred to in the first section of the Act with which they were concerned referred to Parliamentary enactment's and not to any enactments of the Indian Legislative, but to say that the question was absolutely free from doubt would be to affirm a proposition to which very few lawyers would venture to subscribe.

NO "CONTEMPT" INTENDED.

They had, continued Dr. Ghose, been hearing a good deal recently about contempt. He was sorry to find that the Advocate-General was not present there. He missed the Advocate-General very much. The Advocate-General knew, if anybody did, the meaning of contempt. The Advocate-General had had much experience, but his notions of contempt were somewhat exclusive, and he shared those notions with some crown of a long-forgotten age. Even he could not say that in making a reference to the Viceroy they could fairly be charged with anything approaching to contempt of the Government of India or their legal advisers in this country.

A NEW POLICY.

Sir Gurudas Banerjee, in moving his resolution, said that he felt bound to submit that the Government's letter under consideration in saying that his Excellency in Council does not consider it desirable to appoint as University lecturers men who have recently taken a prominent part in political movements had enunciated a new policy in respect of which they had not had any opportunity of expressing their views and of which they had not had any previous intimation.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION UNSOUND.

Then again, apart from the newness of the principle enunciated the absence of previous intimation, let them examine the merits of the letter. Its soundness, he spoke with all humility and deference, was gravely open to question. Although taking part recently in a political movement might be, he might say would be, a ground of disqualification in a lecturer, if the part taken was in an improper movement or the movement itself was an objectionable movement, still it could not justly be said that the mere taking recently of a prominent part in an honourable movement in itself would be a ground of disqualification in a University lecturer. An unqualified principle like that, he spoke subject to correction, had no where yet been accepted. They should foster "an atmosphere of pure study." Taking the expression in its best sense, a pure atmosphere of study they were all anxious to foster and none had been more sedulous in fostering such an atmosphere as the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of this University. In some of his Convocation speeches the Vice-Chancellor had gone much further than was necessary on this point. They were all anxious to see that peace, order and discipline were maintained and that their young men in whose welfare they were more intimately concerned than anybody else, on whom rested the peace of their families, the progress of their society and last though not least the peace and progress of the empire, maintained those things on a secure basis. But it would not contaminate the purity of the atmosphere of study in any way if any of their lecturers take an honourable part in a movement which was unobjectionable for the progress of the country.

POLITICS CANNOT BE ESCHEWED

Indeed they could not say that they should altogether eschew politics They taught politics; history and political philisophy were in their curriculum. As an old or retired orthodox Brahmin leading a contemplative life, he could not endorse the view that they should train their young men only to become contemplative creatures of the forest. Let them give their young men a training which would make them useful members of society, peace-loving citizens but at the same time men of action who would be qualified to take their part in the world outside the University walls. By shutting out deservedly learned men who after a brilliant college career showed some life the atmosphere might be "pure," but it would be dirty and stagnant. It would have nothing invigorating, stimulating or inspiring in it and might harbour, as all stagnant things were apt to do, germs of mischief.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EUROPEAN FELLOWS.

The Rev. J. Milburn, in seconding the resolution, said that what he felt most was the responsibility which the European Fellows of the University had in such a matter as this. It was quite clear that there was a very good *prima facie* reason for supposing that the Government had taken a false step and which they were virtually asked to endorse. He felt himself that it was going too far to restrict the liberty of men to the extent that was proposed in the Government letter and for that reason alone it was an un-English thing to do. For himself he felt that he was not by any means one who without reservation supported popular opinion in this country and he was afraid that if he expressed his opinion in this country and he was afraid that if he expressed his opinion freshly on a good many subjects he would not have the sympathy and support of the majority of his Indian friends.

ENCROACHMENT UPON LIBERTY.

But they came now to a case in which it was really a matter as to whether those traditions of justice and liberty permitted them to oppose such a measure as this. What did it amount to? They are asked to acquiesce in the view that to take any part in politics, even though the politics were of an innocent character, was a semi-criminal offence, that it was something which might not indeed bring down on the offender the terrors of the law, but that in a number of roundabout ways the Government would get at the offender and make him sorry that he ever took part in politics.

"NOT A STRAIGHTFORWARD THING."

That was not a straightforward, good sort of thing to do. He felt that they the Europeans there were bound to consider that aspect of the case—to what entent liberty was right, to what extent repression was right. There were occasions on which repression as well as strict drastic measures was necessary. But in this particular case there was no necessity for repression or drastic measures. It had on the surface of it altogether an appearance of aggravation on the legitimate liberty of the subject and also upon the freedom of the University to make such choice as seemed to be necessary for the exigencies of education. Therefore he felt that they were under a moral obligation to support those who deprecated the action of the Government in this matter.

THEIR DUTY.

It was their duty to show that they were Englishman in the country who were not afraid of every little bit of liberty. They desired that there should be as much liberty in the country as possible, that the University should have as much liberty as possible. If there was a good ground for saying that liberty was going too far and doing evil then it was time to consider the matter. That was not the case at present and on that ground he would support the resolution.

He thought they would be rather lacking in their self-respect as a Senate if they approve of and voted for the condemnation of people whose offence was so little known to them as that of those three gentlemen. Could they not see how absurd such conduct as this would appear to the people of this country?

"A HOLY INQUISITION."

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose said it would be impossible for them to follow the instructions of the Government of India who had set up a Holy Inquisition for them, if he might say so without offence. The Senate were not going to examine candidates for lecturships as candidates for holy orders were examined. Were they to ask a candidate Are you a member of the Indian National Congress? If the candidates said yes, he was disqualified. Were they to say to a candidate, have you ever expressed any sympathy with Turkey in her affliction? Have you been collecting money for the relief of the Turkish sufferers in the war? If so, you are disqualified. Were they to ask a candidate for a lectureship in Astronomy or Applied Chemistry. What are your views about China or Japan? Were they going to ask their candidates, Do you believe in the infallibility of the Delhi or Simla secretariat? If you do not, you are disqualified. Your presence would pollute the pure atmosphere of study.

LECTURERS FROM LAPLAND.

That was what Mr. Sharp said. In any case they would have to send for their lecturers from Lapland whose presence would not contaminate the atmosphere of pure study. By all means, let them foster an atmosphere of pure study or a pure atmosphere of study but they should not condemn their students to cloistered seclusion. Were their students to go on all their life deciphering Pali inscriptions or studying Chinese antiquities? Their students were men, not young boys and children.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Their students ought not to have much to do with political movements, but to say that the Senate could not appoint as a lecturer any one who had taken part in politics would have the effect of excluding a good many competent men from holding office as lecturers in the Calcutta University. He did not think that was a state of things which would be at all desirable in the interests of the University. The University lecturers did not lecture to undergraduates.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu also moved a resolution on similar lines which was adopted.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S EXPLANATION.

In concluding the debate, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee Kt., LLD., Vice-Chancellor, said that the letter of the University was sent to the Government of India on the 23rd August 1912 through His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The letter of the Government of Bengal was forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy under date 13th November 1912, and must have reached the Government of India three or four days later. On 12th March 1913 the Registrar sent a reminder to the Government of India drawing attention to the fact that the appointments had not been sanctioned and no reply had been received. To that reminder no reply was sent. But on the 20th May 1913 the Government of India sent a letter which reached the University on the 31st of May through the Governor of Bengal. It was impossible for the Syndicate then to submit proposals in time for the commencement of the lectures from July, first of all because lecturers had to be sought out, plans had to be settled, then the matter had to come before the Senate and then it had to go before the Government of India. It was therefore impossible, so far as the three gentlemen were concerned, to appoint any one in their place in this academic year.

SENATE'S SERIOUS POSITION.

But the Senate were in a more serious position. He had discovered now that the recommendation about the appointment of the University lecturers were made by them in a letter dated the 9th May last. To that letter no reply had yet been received and if they were to carry out strictly the instructions mentioned in the letter under consideration no lectures would begin this sessions. Therefore three-fourths of the University lectures must be stopped. That might or might not be convenient to students who joined this year, but what about the three hundred students who began to attend the lectures last year and who had to continue the lectures this year? Were the Senate to tell those students that lectures had been suspended till they heard from the Government of India, although the letter of the Senate was sent two months ago? If the lectures were suspended and were only begun after the reply had been received there would be no lectures for two years and therefore these 300 students would have to be shut out from the next examination. That was a matter of some gravity. Whether the gravity of it was realised by the framers of the Government letter it was difficult to guess.

GOVERNMENT'S DELAY IN REPLYING.

"Another point ought to be placed before the Senate. Members might perhaps enquire why was not this letter sent earlier than the 23rd August 1912? Why did they rely upon the concurrence of the Government of India? There again the Senate was not to blame. They would recollect that up to 1911-12 the Senate did not receive any aid from the Government of India in respect of these University lecturers. Most of the lecturers were honorary, some received allowances from the University funds. A suggestion was made in February that the Government should give a grant and H. E. the Viceroy was pleased to announce in his Convocation speech that Rs. 65,000 had been granted for University lecturers. They thought that the matter was plain after that, but on the 29th March 1912, the Government of India wrote to the University a letter asking for suggestions as to how the money was to be spent. That letter was not addressed to the Registrar direct, it was sent to the Government of Bengal who wrote to the University on the 12th April 1912, and the letter was received on the 18th April 1912. The Syndicate did what it could; with the utmost expedition they made their proposals on the 26th April 1912, with a suggestion that out of the Rs. 65,000, Rs. 15,000 should be placed apart for the University lecturers, that money was to be spent during this year and the lecturers were to commence in July. They did not receive any communication from the Government of India till the 18th September 1912, namely five months elapsed between the date of their proposals and the acceptance thereof.

SENATE NOT TO BLAME.

But if the Senate had waited in the meanwhile and done nothing the result would have been that there would have been no University lecturers last year and the money expressly granted for payment of University lecturers would have remained in their bank. Whether that would have benefited the students was a different question. It seemed therefore that instead of blame some credit might have been given to the Syndicate and Senate for the expedition with which this thing was done last year. Notwithstanding this delay in communication these were the plain facts. So far as he was concerned he could most emphatically assert that the Senate had done its very best not only with the aid but in spite of the Government's delay.

The meeting then separated.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. W. W. Maxwell, Director General of Post and Telegraphs, will pay a visit of inspection to Dacca at the end of this month.

Among the Staff rides to be undertaken next cold weather the most important will be that arranged by the Central Staff in which officers from the Army Headquarters will share.

A gunny bag containing the mutilated body of an unknown European was found floating in the river Hooghly on Thursday. The find has puzzled the Calcutta Port Police authorities.

Mr. Ward, who is proceeding to Siam to carry out the canal prospect there will start for Bangkok next month. In the interval he will visit the Madras Presidency to study some phases of irrigation.

A conference of Bengalee leaders was held on Wednesday at the Indian Association when it was resolved to convene a public meeting at the Town Hall on the 21st instant, to consider the new educational policy of the Government of India.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Thursday a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent per annum, with a bonus of Re 1 per cent was declared. Rs. 2,00,000 was transferred to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 1, 00, 000 written off per premises and Rs. 2,90,574-2-9 carried forward.

At an extaordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Safety Insurance and Banking Company Limited, Shaikarpur the other day, it was resolved to wind up the above Company. This resolution is to be confirmed at the meeting of the shareholders on the 20th instant.

Mr. C. Walker, Chief Officer of the steamer Seistan was fined Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's imprisonment, for assaulting the manager of the office of the Agent for the Government Consignment, Madras, who went on board the ship to supervise the unloading of a consignment of stamps.

It is understood that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of United Provinces will during his monsoon tour visit Cawnpore about the third week in July, and will lay the foundation stone of the new civil court buildings. The Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court is also expected to be present at the ceremony.

It is understood that the question of Mr. Gokhale's allowance as a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services has been decided against the Government of India, the law officers of the Crown having held that £100 a month was no salary, but only an allowance for personal expenses and that Mr. Gokhale did not become an official by accepting it.

Karachi Port Trustees have passed the following resolution:—"As regards elevators the Port Trust see no reason to alter their policy. The demand for these will come from the trade when the trade finds that working with elevators will be cheaper than under the existing system and not before and it is of no use attempting to force the situation."

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Estern Bengal State Railway, wires from Lalmonirhat that one six feet culvert at mile 234 between Basugaon and Bongaigaon collapsed due to a heavy flood. The line is breached about thirty feet. The passenger train was transhipped yesterday. Through communication is to be restored in time to pass the train through to-morrow.

The following Press communique is issued by the Punjab Government. The Government of India have decided to withdraw with effect from the 1st July, 1913, the existing concession for the carriage of fodder by railway at reduced rates in the case of all consignments of fodder booked to any station in the Montgomery district of the Punjab from any other station in the provinces.

A resolution has been issued by the Government of India announcing that the fourth International Rubber and Allied Industries Exhibition, and the first International Cotton Fibres and other Tropical Agricultural products and Allied Industries Exhibition will be held in London in 1914. The Government of India have decided not to participate in the Exhibition. The prospectus details of the Exhibition are also published.

The funeral of the late Col. Ashworth R. E. took place at Coonoor yesterday morning, the body being interred in Tiger Hill cemetery. The deceased was buried with full military honours, all five companies of the Buffs and the whole of the Depôt were present. As the cortege approached the cemetery, the band of the Buffs struck up the "Dead March" in Saul. Those present at the graveside included Col. Louded, Commanding Southern Brigade, Col. Geddes, Major Hulke, and other military officers. The Rev. W. T. Lowsley read the funeral service after which three volleys were fired and the Last Post sounded.

The Government of India's letter giving reasons for rejecting the application for affiliation of the Annandamohan College at Mymensingh up to the B. A. stadard has been published. The main reasons for the rejection are, viz, the application reached the Government of India very late, the present staff was insufficient, and the accommodation was not ample and the required amount of Rs 50,000 had not been realised. The Government intimate that if the necessary conditions were fulfilled they might reconsider the matter.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

LABOUR AGENT CHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, fourth Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Barodia, C. I. D, charged Manilal Ambalal Yagnik, Bombay Agent for the Labour Exchange Bureau of Lahore, with cheating Jaikrishina G. Thakur of the sum of Rs. 500 and with forging a document for the purposes of cheating.

Inspector E. Morris C. I. D. conducted the case for the prosecution. The prosecution case is that in December last the accused promised to obtain employment for the complainant and his uncle in the office of the Postmaster-General and the Cosmopolitan Bank of Bombay on their depositing Rs. 500 in the Bank. The money, it is alleged, was handed over to the accused who afterwards stated he had deposited the amount and produced what purported to be orders for the appointment of the two men in the Office of the Postmaster General and the Bank. When the complainants attempted to take up the appointments it was discovered that no Deposit had been lodged with the Bank and that the work orders were forgeries. The evidence of the complainant and his uncle and Mr. K.B. Desai, Superintendent of the office of the Postmaster General's Office, having been recorded the case was remanded till July 8 for further hearing.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME.

The following is an outline of the programme of the Provincial Agriculture Department of this Province:—

"A large seed farm for the extension of *roseum* cotton will be opened at Jalagaon in Khandesh where the superiority of this cotton has been proved on the Dhulia Farm. Seed of this variety of cotton will also be distributed on a small scale in the eastern talukas of the Panch Mahals. The conditions of climate, soil, time of sowing, etc., suitable for Cambodia Cotton will be further investigated in the Southern Division. Tillage operations in "Dry Farming" methods under investigation at Ahmednagar will be supplemented with bunding and levelling. One of the features of the work of the Bombay Department is the trial of power ploughs. The Bajac windlass plough having done good work at Dharwar, and being fully engaged for the season, a new 2-gang plough has been obtained and a steam plough has been ordered and will arrive in October. The object of these ploughs is to eradicate deep-rooted weeds and to plough land at a season when its ploughing in the ordinary way by bullocks is impracticable.

"The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Poona, will investigate (1) the feasibility of pressing and baling fodders other than grass and transporting the same where fodder is scarce; (2) the more efficient methods of applying farm yard manure to the land; (3) the best methods of storing potatoes. The Assistant to the Deputy Director will undertake (*i*) to investigate the sources of manure supply, (*ii*) to demonstrate the management of a grass farm at Tegur, and (*iii*) to investigate the agricultural practices and points affecting the economy of the cultivator. A new farm will be opened in Ratnagiri District in Konkan and arrangements will be made for some of the Agricultural Associations in this tract to lay out demonstration plots.

"The Professor of Agriculture will undertake the study of the best method of cultivating, manuring, watering and storing such crops as chillies, onions, groundnuts, tomatoes, turmeric, etc., on a large scale, and also of the possibilities of truck farming. The value of organic manures, deep ploughing, interculture, etc., in soil-moisture conservation will be studied by him. He will also carry on some work in testing Indian food-stuff for animal feeding.

"The Economic Botanist will undertake studies on (*a*) the soil, water and manurial requirements of important local fruit crops, and of the best methods of pruning, packing, grafting, etc., in connection with them; (b) field conditions of the pollination of castor and jowar; and (*c*) the phenomena of seedlessness in fruits with a view to the production of seedless varieties. The problem of the deterioration of cotton-seed as a source of oil when stored under Indian conditions has been taken in hand by the Agricultural Chemist. In Sind a farm at Landhi has been established for potato cultivation and market gardening and fruit."

The young Maharaja of Bharatpur will proceed to a public school in England next year and will probably remain for two or three years.

GORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 20.

As I write a cool and not unwelcome downfall of rain has followed a period of unbroken sunshine and heat that once or twice during the early part of the week became quite oppressive. Ascot maintained the reputation for fine weather, and, despite an unfortunate incident such as disgraced the Derby, was, on the whole, a brilliant and successful meeting. The most important period of the London season is now passing away, but so far as their Majesties the King and Queen are concerned, there is yet much to be done.

FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The French President will arrive in a few days. Although he will be met at Portsmouth by the Prince of Wales, it has now been decided that His Royal Highness shall not accompany our distinguished guest when he lunches at the Guildhall. It had been intended to create a precedent in this matter, a decision since rescinded. M. Poincarè will be entertained at a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, which, in one respect at any rate. will differ from those given in honour of rulers of the other great Powers. The French President, as Chief Magistrate, is a civilian, and there will not be that exchange of uniform which takes place when, for example, the Kaiser attends a funotion of this kind. On such occasions King George usually appears as Colonel-in-Chief of a regiment belonging to the army of his exalted guest. After the French president has departed, there will be little of importance until their Majesties visit to Lord Derby at Knowsby.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Exaggerated reports are being spread regarding the health of the Duchess of Connaught. It is true that this popular Princess has recovered from her recent operation more rapidly than her friends had, at first dared to hope, but the idea that she can possibly accompany her husband back to Canada to complete his period there as Governor-General, is, to say the least, ridiculous. It is possible, however, that His Royal Highness may go back there alone, accompanied by the Princess Patricia, and there is no doubt that such an event would be welcome to the Canadians, among whom no public man has been more popular. In the meanwhile, it is interesting to note that reports are being discussed in responsible quarters regarding the possibility of the Duke being appointed Viceroy of Ireland. This was a wish of the late King Edward, but the possibility of such an appointment depends largely on the course of political events. In connection with Ascot, by the way, it will be remembered how the great race was marred last year by the absence of the Duke of Connaught and his family. It is not generally known that the custom of Royal attendance this annual meeting is not confined to the King and Queen, for King George III, who was responsible for the inauguration of the custom, made a point of being present with as many members of his family as he could gather for the occasion. Towards the end of the month, the Guards are to furnish yet another pageant with a torch light procession and Tattoo in aid of the Guards Home at Chelsea. It is quite likely that the King and Queen will be present at least one night, and it is certain that His Majesty, who is taking an active interest in the event, will make every possible effort to do so. Already arrangements are being made for a stand to accommodate the royal children. The bands of the brigade are to assemble in force, and 250 men of each of the battalions will arrive from their respective barracks carrying lighted torches.

NAVY LEAGUE.

Much is being done for the working lads of London, and no more excellent institutions for the benefit of their health and morals exist, than those organised by the Navy League. A number of visitors, including Mr. Yerburgh, M.P., the President of the League, and some well known Naval officers, journeyed up to Hammersmith on Wednesday to the opening of H. M. S. Stork as a training ship for working lads for the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine. The little vessel is a sloop of 450 tons, and before the Admiralty were good enough to lend her to the league, had been out of commission for some time. She was last used as a surveying vessel. The scheme is an entirely new one and does not interfere with the work of existing training ships, as the working boys will pay for their own board and lodging on board, out of wages they earn at their work, and will be taught by naval instructors during their spare time. It is well to remember that in England, while the authorities provide technical training for every trade, including that of cooks and writers, there is no opportunity for the working lad of fourteen to seventeen, to learn the trade of the sea. Yet this is the only trade which is not overcrowded.

CANON BARNETT.

Few of the London workers, who gave up their lives to the amelioration of the lot of their poorest countrymen have pursued their course with more modesty than the late Canon Barnett. What he accomplished as Vicar of St. Jude's. Whitechapel, and principal of Toynbee Hall, can only be appreciated by those who worked with him or were the recipients of his sympathy and charity. It was no wish of his that his obsequies should be anything but of the simplest and most unostentatious nature, though, as I write, the Chapel of St. Faith, where his body lies, is being visited by many of the great army of persons, rich and poor who loved and esteemed him. Few more curious nooks of the old Abbey at Westminster exist than this little chapel. Once upon a time the entrance from the transept was held by three strong doors, and the skins of Danes who had been slain for their sacrilegeous raids, decorated the centre one. By his own request there have been no flowers; and there will be none, at the late Canon's funeral. The body will be cremated.

HIS CAREER.

The late Canon Barnett came of commercial stock, having been the son of an Iron manufacturer at Bristol. He had a successful, if not brilliant, career at Oxford, but his social and political views, unconventional in his day, were largely developed during a tour in the United States, which he made immediately after leaving Oxford. He accepted the living at Whitechapel in 1873, and it is worth noting that Doctor Jackson, the then Bishop of London, in whose gift it was, described it as the worst in his diocese. It was at that time that Mr. Barnett married Miss Rowland, who was almost as great a social worker as her husband. Arnold Toynbee, a tutor of Balliol College, had thought deeply on social and political subjects, and paid a visit to the Vicar of St. Judes. He decided to follow the example of Frederick Dennison before him, and live among the people of the East End. With Mr. Barnett, he discussed the subject of a settlement in the East End for University men, and when he died at the age of 31, the first of these was founded and named after him.

MRS. BARNETT.

It was Mrs. Barnett who thought out the practical part of the scheme, and few realise the far reaching effects of the work than these two pioneers. Oxford and Cambridge were brought to the East End, and the East End taught these centres of culture much of the ambition, character, and mental possibilities of the submerged tenth

Concerts, such as had never been heard of, in that part of London, were organised, and by the founding of the Whitechapel Art Gallery, the people of the neighbourhood were brought into contact with another form of culture which they were wonderfully quick to appreciate. Not the least important of Canon and Mrs. Barnetts' work was the successful effort to save 80 acres of Hampstead Heath from the ravages of the Jerry builder.

OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW.

The annual Horse Show at Olympia will, if anything, excel its predecessors. It is estimated that 50,000 has been spent in preparation, no less than £10,000 having been spent in decorating, beautifying and preparing the great building Hammersmith. It has taken 20,000 square yard sof blue material to give the roof the appearance of cloudless sky, while the scheme of gold trellis arches and pink roses, which is used so much for decoration just now, has been carried out in this huge building with wonderful effect. Considerably over twenty thousand square feet of new turf has been laid down. and the arena has been edged with a border of brilliant looms. Thousands and thousands of flowers have been used in this collosal scheme of decoration, including rambler roses, geraniums, carnations, silver maples, and Bernada lilies. Green relief is given by shrubs, ferns, and various kinds of grass, is being supplied with insparing generosity. The stables are more than ever interesting, there being more than a thousand horses on this occasion.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Few Anglo-Indians or Indians, who have visited this country, can be unacquainted with the building of St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park corner. It is one of those crude, philistine edifices, with a sort of dreary effort at the classic. Few will be sorry to see it swept away, and it is almost a pity that a handsome offer made some time ago by certain hotel proprietors, was not accepted. It would have benefited the funds of the hospital, and given the authorities a better building on a probably more convenient site. Now, says "The Times," there is talk of a amalgamation between St. George's and the Westminster hospitals. Nothing definite has been done in the matter. It is well known that a movement has been on foot for the removal of Westminster hospital to another district, so that the time seems favourable to some arrangement. The Westminster was founded in 1750, and the St. George's in 1733.

WATERLOO ANNIVERSARY.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and His Grace the Duke of Wellington, according to custom presented to His Majesty the King a flag, in virtue of his tenure of Strathfieldsaye. There are only two estates that curtail this annual custom, the other is Blenheim, which the Duke of Marlborough holds on the same terms.

ROYAL ASCOT.

Block by "The Bombay Chronicle." *Photo by Central News.*

Fashions seen on the Course.

ROYAL ASCOT.

Block by "The Bombay Chronicle." *Photo by Central News.*

Fashions seen on the Course

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PARISIAN SOUP.
SCALLOPED LOBSTER.
STEWED PIGEONS AND PRAWNS.
BREAST OF MUTTON AU SAUCE PIQUANTE.
MARROW QUENELESS.
PEACH MOULD.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Lobsters, As. 4. Pigeons, As. 9. Prawns, As. 4. Mutton, As. 6. Marrow, As. 2. Onions, As. 3. Potatoes, As. 2. Vegetable, As. 3. Eggs, As. 6. Odds and ends, As. 4. Total Rs. 2-15-0.

PARISIAN SOUP.

Take a dozen or more of green onions and fry gently in fat till a light brown, put them into the usual stock with some slices of raw potato and let all simmer till the potatoes are soft enough to rub through a sieve; thicken the soup by cooking with it some slices of toasted bread which should entirely disappear.

SCALLOPED LOBSTER.

Boil the shells of the lobster for stock to make the sauce and cut the meat into neat pieces adding pepper and salt. Turn the stock into a good sauce with flour and butter cooked together but not browned, added to the stock and boiled well. Flavour with tobasco and anchovy sauce, a few drops of onion and lime juice and at the last the yolks of two eggs. Heat the lobster in this but it must not boil. Put the mixture in scallop shells, cover with baked crumbs and set in the oven to get very hot.

STEWED PIGEONS AND PRAWNS.

Blanch the pigeons by dipping in boiling water for 2 minutes, then beat them flat and cook them in a covered pan in the oven with a wineglass each of white wine and stock made from the giblets, a little parsley and 1 clove. Remove the pigeons when done and in the same stock cook some prawns previously shelled with thickening and flavouring to taste, the yolk of one egg, finely chopped parsley and a grate of nutmeg. Lay the pigeons on slices of bread fried till crisp and brown, and pour over the prawns and sauce. Garnish with little bouquets of tender lettuce leaves.

BREAST OF MUTTON AU SAUCE PIQUANTE.

Simmer two breasts of mutton in a little water till they are tender enough to bone and skin them. Lay them flat and sprinkle with salt, pepper and a little grated onion, roll and tie them, egg and breadcrumb them and either broil over a clear fire or roast them. Serve with sauce made from the stock in which the meat was boiled as follows Fry butter and flour together till brown, add the stock gradually with some grated onion, whole pepper, chopped capers and some pickle vinegar; boil well and strain.

MARROW QUENELLES.

Mix all the marrow from a beef bone with the same quantity of crumbs a dessertspoonful of flour, the yolks three eggs and the white of one an salt, and pepper; mix to a smooth paste, take a large spoonful at a time and carefully poach in boiling salt and water. Drain and serve.

PEACH MOULD.

Take 6 or 8 peaches, skin and stone them with a silver knife and set them in a jar with sugar and lime peel, to cook gently for an hour or two. Remove and mash them to a pulp in the juice and put in enough dissolved gelatine to make it stiff; crack the stones, add the kernals and rum to taste, and let it all simmer for ten minutes. Soak a mould in water, pour in the mixture and set on ice. It may be served with whipped cream or not.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

Block by "The Bombay Chronicle." *Photo by Central News.*

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, ONE OF LONDON'S LEADING ANNUAL ATTRACTIONS.

Among the features of the show was a fantasia, presented for the first time in England, by Arab horsemen, some of whom are seen in our photo.

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 20.

POLO.

The great match between America and England is over and the holders have successfully defended their title to the Cup. To say that we are disappointed here over the result is a mild way of putting it. Last time it was considered that inferiority in the matter of the ponies was the cause of our defeat. On this occasion, thanks to the generosity of the Duke of Westminster, our men were, if anything, better mounted than their opponents. This, on top of the magnificent form shown by our men, both over here and in the practice games which preceded the matches, made us all think that the return of the Cup was a practical certainty.

After the match, Captain Lockett, in an interview, said:—"Every credit must be given to the winners. Safeties and penalties for crossing are recognised incidents of the game. These weighed sufficiently against us and we have to bow to America's players." Captain Ritson said:—"It was the best game in the world and the better side won. Everything was all right and the decisions were all right." This sportsmanlike way of accepting defeat has made a splendid impression in the States.

The extraordinary interest taken in the game by the public is shown by the fact that £19,000 was taken in gate at Tuesday's game and £21,000 on Saturday. After payment of all expenses, the American Polo Association will net £35,000 clear profit. For what purposes this will be used is not yet announced.

At Hurlingham on Thursday, the 15th Hussars defeated the 12th Lancers by 9 goals to 7 and Capron House drew with Radway at 5 each. At Ranelagh a first round match in the Inter-regimental Tournament was played between the 1st Life Guards and the Coldstream Guards which was won by the former by 13 to 5. Later, the Queen's Bays, with a start of 7 scored 13 to the seven scored by the Wasps. Another tie in the inter-regimental tournament was played at Roehampton when the 6th Dragoon Guards defeated the 3rd Hussars by 10 to 4. At Wimbledon Park, the Coldstream Guards beat the Scots Guards by 9 to 1 and the 2nd Life Guards won against the Irish Guards by 7 to 1. At Roehampton, on Friday, Cambridge University defeated the home club by 8 goals to 6.

It was Aldershot Day at Ranelagh on Saturday and a large and fashionable crowd watched the one day tournament for the Aldershot Cup, which was won by the 15th Hussars who defeated in the final, the Queen's Bays, who received a start of 2 goals, by 7 to 5. The Grenadier Guards "A" won the Infantry Cup. They played the holders, the Mounted Infantry, in the final and defeated them, after a close game, by 5 to 4. On the same day, at Hurlingham, the Quidnuncs proved too good for the Tigers by 8 to 4, while Swillington, giving the home club a start of 5. defeated them by 7 to 5.

That thoroughly sporting event, the final of the Public Schools Challenge Cup, was decided at Roehampton on Saturday and resulted in a victory for Old Etonians "A" over the Old Wellingtonians by 9 to 4, and later the Old Cantabs defeated Roehampton by 7 to 5. At Colcheste the tie in the Inter-regimental Tournament between the 20th Hussars and the 12th Lancers ended in a victory for the former by 8 to 7. In Dublin, in the Irish section of the same tournament the 5th Lancers defeated the 4th Hussars by 12 to 4.

Two ties in the Club Cup Tournament were played at Roehampton on Monday. The Cavalry School just defeated Swillington by 6 to 5 while the Old Cantabs knocked out the 9th Lancers by 10 to 1. The Pilgrims had a walk over owing to Capron House scratching. The home club at Hurlingham defeated the Magpies by 10 to 2 while at Ranelagh, the Quidnuncs won easily from the 5th Dragoons by 12 to 4.

Another tie in the inter-regimental tournament was played at Aldershot on Tuesday, when the Queen's Bays beat the 11th Hussars by 8 to 3, while at Dublin, in the Irish Division of the competition, the 16th Lancers scored 9 to the 3 obtained by the 5th Lancers. On the same day, at Hurlingham, in the Junior County Cup, Stoke d'Abernon won over Kingsbury by 7 to 5 and at Roehampton, the Woodpeckers defeated the Wasps by 7 to 3 and the Old Cantabs, the Foxhunters, by 11 to 3.

In the 2nd round of the inter-regimental tournament at Hurlingham on Wednesday, the 20th Hussars defeated the 6th Dragoon Guards by 8 to 3 and Hurlingham did the same to Radway by 11 to 5. At Ranelagh, the Woodpeckers beat Swillington by 8 to 1 and Ranelagh with 16 start, just won from the Tigers by 18 to 15. The 1st Life Guards defeated another Ranelagh side by 13 to 3. The Club Cup tournament was continued at Roehampton where the Pilgrims scored decisively over the Cavalry School by 11 to 1. Roehampton beat Madrid by 6 to 4 an another Roehampton side won over Cambridge (Past and Present) by 9 to 2.

CRICKET.

Up to date, the positions of the first class counties in the championship are as follows:—

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

	P.	W.	Won 1st Inn.	Lost 1st Inn.	Pts. possible.	Pts. obtained.	Per. centage.
Kent	8	7	0	1	40	38	95
Yorkshire	10	7	2	1	50	39	78.00
Middlesex	6	4	1	0	30	21	70.00
Surrey	9	5	2	1	45	29	64.44
Notts	7	4	1	2	35	23	65.85
Lancashire	10	3	3	0	50	27	54.00
Northants	8	4	3	1	40	21	52.50
Warwickshire	9	3	3	1	45	12	43.88
Derbyshire	7	3	4	0	35	15	42.85
Sussex	8	3	3	2	40	17	42.50
Somerset	4	1	2	1	20	8	40.00
Gloucestershire	8	2	3	1	40	15	37.5
Worcestershire	6	1	4	1	30	8	26.66
Leicestershire	9	1	7	1	45	8	17.77
Hampshire	8	1	6	1	40	6	15.00
Essex	7	0	6	1	35	1	2.8

It will be seen that there is an apparently wide gap between Kent and their next immediate follower—Yorkshire—but this would be almost entirely wiped out by a single defeat. Yorkshire have not looked back since their defeat at the beginning of the season by Lancashire. It will be surprising indeed if either Kent or Yorkshire are not found at the head of the table when the cricket season of 1913 is over.

No whit dismayed by Lancashire's colossal first innings score of 445 against them at Lords, Middlesex battled up splendidly and replied with 301. Hendren was top-scorer with 64, but there were several other useful contributions, such as 32 by W. P. Robertson, 26 by Tarrant, 25 by J. W. Hearne, 35 by N. Haig, 24 by Murrell and 35 not out, at the tail of the innings by Lee, a young professional being tried for the first time. Lancashire were all out for 118 in their second venture, Tarrant bowling splendidly and taking 7 for 53. Batting steadily, Middlesex easily saved the game and had only lost 4 wickets for 121 when stumps were drawn, Tarrant again distinguishing himself with 41.

Hampshire accomplished their first victory of the season on Saturday at Derby at the expense of Derbyshire, who, after a splendid start of the season, have fallen away deplorably. In the same game, Mead became the first batsman to complete his thousand runs. Derbyshire were all out for 169 in their first innings, only Cadman (69) and T. Forester (39), showing much resistance to the bowling of Newman, who, for once showed his real form and took 6 for 51. Hants totalled 310, Bowell scoring a good 104, Mead 64 and Stone 59. Derbyshire did a bit better at their second attempt, seven men scoring double figures, Slater (not out 50) and Forester (43) heading the list. Hampshire had only to make 98 to win and this they did for the loss of only one wicket.

Another county to score their first win of the season was Leicestershire, who, at Coalville on Saturday, defeated Worcestershire by 8 wickets. Three centuries were scored in this game. Worcestershire compiled the respectable total of 252 in their first innings. Pearson making 120 and Cuffee 41. Geary, a first season professional bowled remarkeably well, taking 7 Worcester wickets for 58. C. J. B. Wood (34) and Whitehead made a fine start for Leicester, the professional finally reaching exactly the century. G. H. Simpson-Hayward played finely for 105 not out in Worcestershire's second innings and a 51 from W. B. Burns and 30 from Pearson helped to make up the total to 231. Requiring 158 to win, Leicestershire made light of the task, Whitehead making 68 and King not out 71, which, with his 90 in the first innings, brought his total for the match to 161 for once out.

Still another lowly county secured a win on Saturday, for Gloucestershire defeated Northamptonshire at Northampton, after an exciting game, by 21 runs. It was a low scoring game throughout. The Western county were all out for 198 in their first innings, only Sewell (31) Langdon (38) and Nason (52) distinguishing themselves. Northampton's response was 195, S. G. Smith with 74 being easily top scorer. Gloucestershire could do little against the bowling of Wells (6 for 42) and Thompson, in their second innings and were all out for 120, only C. S. Barnett doing himself justice with 54. Set to get only 123 to win, Northampton's looked an easy job, but Dennett bowled finely and the shoe county were only able to make 102. Dennett's bag for the match was 10 for 98 and he has now, on behalf of Gloucestershire, taken 100 Northampton wickets.

The game between Sussex and Warwickshire at Coventry, ended in a draw on Saturday. At one time, it seemed impossible for Sussex to save the game but grand batting in their second innings enabled them to do so. Warwickshire made 400 in their first innings, Charlesworth scoring 76 and Quaife 127—his fifth century of the season. Sussex could only reply with 267, H. L. Wilson making 73 and Robert Relf not out 98. The professional Baker played his highest innings so far in county cricket by making 151 in Warwickshire's second effort and other useful scores brought the total to 346. Sussex were left with 480 to get in four hours and a quarter and started badly by losing two wickets for 31. Vine (not out 100) and Albert Relf (93) however saved the situation and at the drawing of stumps Sussex had made 299 for the loss of 6 wickets.

In spite of splendid efforts by F. L. Fane (75) and C. D. McIver, the well-known footballer, (85) in Essex' second innings against Yorkshire at Leyton, Essex have still to look for a win and were beaten by Yorkshire by 7 wickets. Essex were all out in their first innings for 233, Perrin (58) and Fane (56) doing well. Yorkshire made 271, Denton topping the list with 72. Essex' second effort realised 252 and Yorkshire knocked off the 215 required for victory for the loss of only three wickets, Rhodes making 97, Wilson 45 and Denton 51.

Though they played surprisingly well up to a point, Scotland were finally vanquished at the Oval by Surrey by seven wickets. After making 150, they got rid of Surrey for 142, Jenskin, the ex-Yorkshire professional taking 6 for 70 and R. W. Sievewright 4 for 62. Scotland could only gather 155 at their second venture, their captain M. R. Dickson playing well for 67. Surrey were left with 264 to win and a grand innings of 150 by Hobbs, ably assisted by Harrison (43) and Gillespie (33) soon settled the hopes of Scotia.

Kent and Yorkshire continued on their all-conquering career on Wednesday, the former defeating the unhappy Essex by 126 after a sporting declaration by their captain, E. W. Dillon, and Yorkshire rubbing it into Worcestershire to the extent of 213.

At Tonbridge, Kent made 285 in their first innings Hardinge (88) Jas. Seymour (47) and Woolley (72). Essex were all out for 161, only Perrin and Gillingham making any sort of show against the bowling of Blythe. Dillon declared on Tuesday evening with the total at 279 for 4, Humphreys being responsible for 53, Hardinge for 50, Jas Seymour for 46 and Hubble for 97 not out. Essex had plenty of time in which to make the 404 necessary for victory but could only manage 277, Perrin playing well for 57 and McIver for 76. Fielder bowled grandly, taking 8 for 120, in spite of several catches off his bowling being dropped.

Worcestershire crumpled up deplorably in their second innings against Yorkshire when they had been left to get 282 to win and were all out for 68, Rhodes taking 4 for 24 and Drake 4 for 15. Yorkshire had made 235 in their first innings, the chief scorers being Rhodes with 40, Denton with 37 and Booth with 44. Worcestershire were all out for 169, only Burns (81) and Chester (not out 34), being able to do much with the Yorkshire bowlers. Yorkshire declared their second innings closed at 215 for 7, Kilner playing well for 59 not out. Then came the Worcestershire debacle.

Another Midland county to come a purler was Warwickshire at Lords, W. P. Robertson (96) Tarrant (104) P. F. Warner (100) and Hendren (69) all materially helped to pile up the formidable score of 483 for Middlesex. Warwickshire put up a fine first innings fight and replied with 329, towards which Charlesworth contributed 60, Quaife 50, F. R. Foster 70 and Jeeves 43. Following on, however, 154 behind, they gave an appalling exhibition of ineptitude and were all out for 63, Middlesex thus winning by 91 runs and an innings. The veteran J. T. Hearne bowled splendidly and took 5 for 12, while the old Cantab, G. G. Napier did well with 4 for 30. Napier is strongly fancied for a place in the gentlemen's side.

Cambridge University were completely outplayed at Brighton by Sussex and were defeated by 7 wickets. They made 163 in their first innings, only the Hon. F. S. Gough Calthorpe being able to withstand the Sussex bowling. The County then made 315, Albert Relf scoring 51, a new professional named Bowley making a promising debut with a good 74 and the captain H. P. Chaplain playing well for 66 not out. Thanks to a fine 144 by their last season's captain, E. L. Kidd, Cambridge did much better at their second attempt and ran up 353. Sussex were left with 202 to get to win and lost three of their best bats for 54. F. G. H. Fender then came in and by magnificent hitting, soon settled the hopes of Cambridge. He made 104 runs out of the last 148 in an hour and twenty-five minutes.

Two bad fielding blunders by Lancashire at Nottingham against the home county enabled the latter to save the match. Towards Lancashire's huge total of 435, Ernest Tyldesley contributed 123, John Tyldesley 99, Heap 72, A. E. Lawton 52 and Makepeace 50. Notts, in reply, totalled 214, John Gunn, with 56, being top scorer. Dean bowled well, taking 6 for 91. On going in again, the Notts batsmen absolutely mastered the Lancashire bowling, making 202 for the loss of only two wickets. Hardstaff was 89 not out and John Gunn 107 not out.

An intensely exciting match was that between Surrey and Hampshire at Southampton. Set to get 232 to win in their last innings, Hampshire only failed by 5 runs. Thanks to 70 by Hayes, 68 by Goatly and 48 by M. C. Bird, Surrey totalled 295 in their first innings. Hampshire beat this by 28, Stone making 51 Mead 40, E.M. Sprot 51, and Remnant 51. But for a grand 109 by Hobbs, Surrey would have fared disastrously in their second innings. As it was they realised 259. Stone (54)Mead (42)Sprot) Brown (32) and Kennedy(35) tried their hardest for victory but Hampshire were all out for 226. Hitch bowled excellently for Surrey, taking 5 for 91 in the first innings and 85 in the second.

Things looked pretty bad for Yorkshire at one time in the match begun at Lords against Middlesex on Thursday but Booth came to the rescue and by scoring 107 not out, enabled them to reach the respectable total of 280. Booth is the seventh Yorkshireman to score a century this season. J.T. Hearne again bowled finely, taking 5 for 49. At the drawing of stumps on Thursday evening Middlesex had made 73 for the loss of one wicket.

For the first time for 14 years, Kent and Warwickshire have resumed fixtures at Tonbridge. By consistent scoring, the Midlanders totalled 263. Kent fared badly, losing three of their best batsmen for 40 at the close of play.

Without Bowley's score of 108, Worcestershire would have looked silly in their game against Lancashire at Old Trafford, started on Thursday. As it was, they reached 252 and Lancashire made 4 without loss. Against Sussex at Brighton, Oxford University made 240, I. P. F. Campbell scoring 51 and the South African freshman B. G. von Melle, 72. At the close of play on Thursday Sussex had made 123 for the loss of only two wickets.

The last game between Notts and Hampshire was played some seventy years ago, so that peculiar interest attached to their meeting at Southampton on Thursday. Hampshire did badly against the bowling of Wass (6 for 45) and Riley (3 for 18), only E. M. Sprot (30) and Brown (46) reaching double figures. Notts had made 27 without loss at the close of play. Lee for Notts made five successive catches in the field.

The South African Cricket Board has drawn up provisional list of 24 fixtures for the M. C. C. tour in South Africa next winter. Test matches will be played as follows:—2 at Johannesburg, 2 at Durban and one at Capetown.

LAWN TENNIS.

The matches between South Africa and Canada in the Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup began on Thursday at Queen's Club and at the close of play matters were even, each country having won a single. In the first game, the Canadian captain, R. B. Powell, a player well-known on English courts, opposed R. F. Le Sueur. The latter was very nervous to begin with and lost the first two sets somewhat easily at 6-3, 6-4. Gathering confidence, he began to play his real game which is essentially a volleying one and made matters level by winning the next two sets by 6-4, 6-3. The games in the deciding set were called 5 all, but Powell making an effort, just pulled it off by 7-5.

The South African captain V. R. Gauntlett then faced B. P. Schwengers. It seemed as if there would be a tremendous struggle, as it was not until 20 games had been played that the first set went to Gauntlett at 11-9. This promise was not borne out, however, as Schwengers collapsed midway through the second set, which he lost by 6-3 and then Gauntlett won the third set to love.

The general opinion had been that Canada would carry all before them but to-day's games have put a different complexion on things and it will probably be South Africa who will meet Belgium in the next round.

There were some remarkable results in the Kent championships at Beckenham. In the singles, A. E. Beamish defeated C. P. Dixon almost pointless in the semi-final and G. A. Thomas created almost as much surprise by knocking out H. Roper Barrett. In the final Beamish defeated Thomas by 3 sets to 1. Roper Barrett and Gore won the doubles easily enough against Beamish and Bentley and the long-standing partnership between Prebble and Miss Boothby won yet another event in the mixed. Mrs. Lambert Chambers won the ladies championship by defeating Mrs. Satterthwaite and Mrs. McNair and Miss Boothby defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Sterry in the final of the ladies doubles.

The great lawn tennis meeting at Wimbledon begins on Monday next. Already, I hear that there is trouble about the coming of the Frenchmen. I understand that there is some question of expenses. Anyway, it is unlikely that any of them, with the possible exception of Max Decugis, will play at Wimbledon this year.

It is also whispered that there may be trouble about the Americans who have entered preparatory to their appearance against Germany at Nottingham the second week in July. They play with spikes on their shoes in the States, but this is strictly barred on the beautiful Wimbledon turf. The conditions of entry are perfectly clear and the general feeling is that no exception should be made even in the case of so distinguished exponents of the game as the Americans.

I hear also that the Americans are extremely dissatisfied that their Davis Cup Tie against Germany is to be played at Nottingham. They feel that being required to play in a provincial city is not at all in accordance with their dignity.

The professional international game between England and Scotland invariably precedes the open golf championship which this year is taking place at Hoylake. Scotch supremacy at golf is a thing of the past and the victory nowadays almost invariably goes to England. The event came off on Tuesday, England winning by 9 events to 3 in the singles and by 4 to 1 in the foursomes. England started badly enough, for their captain, Harry Vardon lost to the Scottish captain, George Duncan by 5 and 4. The English champion, Edward Ray evened up matters by defeating Sandy Herd by 4 and 2. The ex-champion Jack White then put Scotland one ahead by beating J. H. Taylor by 3 and 2 but Tom Ball again levelled matters by being 2 up and 1 to play on Lawrence Ayton. England then went one ahead by reason of the victory of Rowlan Jones over J. Hepburn by 2 and 1. Tom Williamson then lost to C. R. Smith by one hole, but after this, England won the next six matches. Gaudin was 3 up and 2 to play on W. Watt, W. E. Read 2 and 1 on T. Fernie, C. H. Mayo 8 and 6 on Ben Sayers senr., J. Sherlock 1 up on W. Ritchie, R. G. Wilson 2 and 1 on A. Marling and Joshua Taylor 4 and 2 on T. Grant.

In the foursomes, Vardon and Ray fell to Duncan and Herd by 2 and 1 but all the remaining events excepting one were won by England, J. H. Taylor and Ball being square with White and Ayton. Jones and Williamson were 4 up and 2 to play on Hepburn and Smith, Gaudin and Read 2 and 1 on Watt and Fernie, Mayo and Sherlock 2 and 1 on Sayers and Ritchie and Wilson and Joshua Taylor 2 and 1 on Marling and Grant.

The qualifying rounds of the open championship were played on Thursday in a gale of wind and rain and the following twenty qualified to compete in the final stage next Monday and Tuesday:—

L. B. Ayton (Bishops Stortford)	76	76—152
O. Walker (Prestwich)	78	75—153
F. Collins (Llandudno)	79	75—154
A. Herd (Coombe Hill)	78	76—154
James Braid (Walton Heath)	79	75—154
J. Bradbeer (Porters Park)	77	78—155
D. Edgar (Northumberland)	76	79—155
C. H. Mayo (Burhill)	76	80—156
T. Edmundson (Bromborough)	78	78—156
Sidney Ball (Heaton Park)	76	80—156
Mr. Abe Mitchell (Cantelupe)	82	74—156
B. G. Wilson (Berkhamsted)	79	78—157
A. James (Wallasey Village)	79	78—157
J. C. Sherlock (Stoke Poges)	81	76—157
Tom Ball (Haynes Park)	80	78—158
H. M'Neill (Royal Portrush)	80	78—158
J. Gassiat (Chantilly)	78	81—159
G. Gawkwell (Guildford)	78	81—159
J. M'Dermot (Atlantic City, U.S.A.)	79	80—159
J. A. Howlett (West Surrey)	85	74—159
Percy Hill (Harrogate)	78	81—159

LADY SCOTT IN THE TERRA NOVA.

A PATHETIC SCENE.

Silent crowds lined the quays at Cardiff when the Terra Nova steamed into the harbour on Saturday, 14 June, at middy, with lady Scott and Mrs. E. A. Wilson, window of Dr. Wilson, on board. The Red Dragon of Wales, which Captain Scott had promised to take to the South Pole, flew from the mainmast.

Some boys who were bathing, raising a cheer, Commander Evans came amidship and held up Peter, Captain Scott's little son. Later, when the party were preparing to leave the vessel in a tug, Commander Evans again took Peter in his arms and asked for three cheers for him, which were givin by the officers and crew on board and by the crowd on the quays.

Commander Evans said afterwards that the Terra Nova would be in Cardiff three weeks, and it was unlikely that she would be taken for exhibition to the Thames. Next week her valuable scientific contents would be descharged, which were to be sent to the British Museum and other place.

WOMAN RESCUER.

FATE OF BRAVE MAN WHO COULD NOT SWIM.

A narrative of the heroism of a woman and two men in the rescue of a drowning child was related on June 13, to the Nottingham coroner inquiring into the death of Thomas Mathers, twenty-three, a miner, of Hempshill-lane Bulwell.

According to the witnesses, while playing a little boy fell into a deep pool in a disused quarry. A woman named Annie Sutton went to his rescue and got into difficulties. Hearing cries for help Mathers, who was unable to swim, dived into the water and did not rise.

Another man, Edward Bancroft, was called to the rescue of the three, but as he entered the water the woman and child had almost reached the safety of the bank. Bancroft dived several times, but could not recover Mather's body, which was found by dragging some time later.

A verdict of Accidental Death was returned, and the coroner stated he would advise the Royal Humane Society of the facts.

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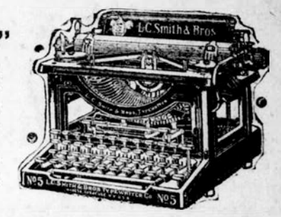

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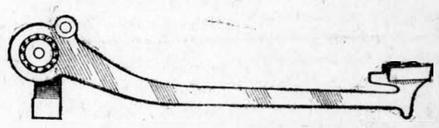

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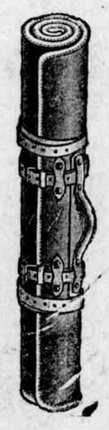

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